Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1826. No. 1896.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the Fourteenth day of October Instant, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Second day of Oct. in the Seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sale by Public Auction on Saturday the 7th Inst.

Sundry Stores belonging to H. M. 47th Regt.—Table Linen, Vase Lamps, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

A Trunk of Arraphostic Shoes, Jewellery, Imitation Cashmere Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th October 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE received a Supply of SODA WATER, in Stone Pint Bottles, they receive Supplies of the same from Calcutta, from Bathgate and Co.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morow, the 5th Instant,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT
24 Dozen
BUCELLAS,
AND
40 Dozen
Lafite Claret
Which they recommend to the Notice of Gentlemen.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 5th Instant,

CALCUTTA made Wellington and Top Boots, Walking Shoes, Hood Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins, to close an account.

A Box of Glass Bugle and Amber Beads, Telescopes by Dollond, Mahogany Medicine Chests, Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Desks, Japan Dish Covers, Plated Tea Pots, Wall Shades, Knives and Forks, Plated Cruit Stands, Gilt Watches, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

THE first part of Grindlay's Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture, of the Western Side of India, containing Six beautifully colored Engravings, published by Ackerman.

PRICE RUPEES 30.

The subjects are, a Scene in Bombay; Approach of the Monsoon, Bombay Harbour; the Shaking Minarets, Ahmedabad; Ancient Temple at Hulwud; the Rajah of Cutch with his Vassals; Mountains of Aboo in Guzerat.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
On Commission
THE
ORIENTAL HERALD,
For February, March April, May and June,
PRICE Rs. 5 PER COPY.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

AN Elegant Desert Service of English Porcelain Price Rs. 300
Instruction for the Guitar in French . 45
Macnaghtan on Mahummedan Law . . 25

ALSO

50 Pots of Flowers consisting of Geraneums Laurels, Myrtle, &c. Rs. . . . 60

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

THE Following Tracts sent out by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals viz.

Primatt on Duty to inferior Creatures, per Copy.	Rs. 2-0-0
Medical Reports to the Society.	0-2-0
Prospectus of Ditto. . . .	0-1-0
First Annual Report of Ditto.	0-2-0
Lord Erskine Speech on Cruelty to Animals per Dozen. .	4-0-0
Wesley's Sermons on Do. do.	2-2-0
Sermon's on Cruelty to Brute do,	2-0-0
On Cruelty to Brutes. . . do.	1-0-0

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
TWO ELEGANT
DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES,
BY BLANCH
PRICE EACH
Rs. 400 and 450.
Just Imported Per Hannah.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN INVOICE OF
PARKER'S SUPERIOR
FOWLING PIECES, &c.

FITTED up with every apparatus in mahogany and leather travelling cases, comprising,

Best double barrelled Guns, on the new and improved principle of Percussion, each	Rs. 525
Single-barrelled Ditto	275 and 300
Double Ditto for Fluits	400
A Superior Rifle-barrelled Gun . .	375
Ditto Rifle-barrelled Tiger Do. for 1½ ounce balls	375
Double barrelled Pistols	375
Officers' Holster Ditto	150
Regulation Infantry Swords with black or white Waist belts	55

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
SUPERFINE
IRISH LINEN,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S TROWSERS,
PRICE PER PIECE OF 26 YARDS
Rs. 50.

Meadows Street, 4th Oct. 1826.

LOTTERY.

PROPOSED for the disposal of sundry original PICTURES from Italy, of the old School, and an elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, at their invoice cost, being Rupees 2,920, to be divided into 73 numbers at 40 Rupees per number and to consist of Six Prizes, viz.

1st. Prize—The decapitated Head of St. John, by Leonarde de Vinci, ...	Rs. 1,760
2d. do.—An Elegant French Alabaster 15-day Clock, by Breguet and Sons, ...	,, 410
3d. do.—A Landscape, by Dectcher, ...	,, 500
4th. do.—Two portraits, viz. St. Cicelia by Giogiou, and An Unknown, by Francisco Bouvin, ...	,, 200
5th. do.—Fruit,—by Fiammingo, and A Madona, from the School of Corregio, ...	,, 150
6th. do.—A lot of eight other Pictures, by various masters, ...	,, 100

As soon as the Lottery may be filled up and the money collected, due notice will be given, when the drawing will take place, at Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS'S Auction Rooms, where there is a Book for the reception of the names of Subscribers.

Gentlemen at the Outstations desirous of taking numbers, are requested to signify the same to their Agents.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826.

ON SALE

AT THE
OFFICE OF
Dirom MacKanzie and Co.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns by Richards . . . . . Rs. 300 each.
Single do. do. do. 180 do.
Rifle do. do. do. 250 do.
Pistols by do. Rs. 150 per pair, and Double Barrelled do. Rs. 300 per pair.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826

TO BE LET

UNFURNISHED,

ALL the Upper part of that very commodious DWELLING HOUSE known by the name of the Bombay Hotel, Situate and being in Apollo Street, together with the back yard and buildings therein.

The House may be seen and particulars known by Application to Mr. CRESSLEMAN at Mr. McVEIGH'S Bakery.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
Britannia A. 1.
BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen and further particulars learnt, on Application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP
BOYNE,
BURTHEN 450 TONS,
D. Miller,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Instant, For plans of her accommodations and further particulars, apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1826.

Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to London, on the 15th of November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 4th Oct 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

No. 262 of 1826.—The furlough granted to Lieutenant Thomas R. Gordon, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 31st of March last, is extended, on sick certificate, to the 15th of August 1827.

No. 263 of 1826.—In consequence of the lamented death of Lieutenant Colonel Mackintosh, of the Artillery, the following promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Major L. C. Russel to be Lieutenant Colonel, Senior Captain W. G. White to be Major, and Senior 1st Lieut. M. C. Declnzeau to be Captain, in succession to Mackintosh deceased,—Date of rank 31st May 1826.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1826.

No. 264 of 1826.—The following General Order by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is republished for the information of the Army under this Presidency.

No. 170 A OF 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 3d Aug. 1826.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expences incurred by the Troops European and native, who were employed in the late war in Ava, Arracan, and the sea coast of the Burmese Territory, has been pleased to resolve, that a donation of six months full or field rate of Batta shall be granted to all the Officers, non-Commissioned officers, and staff, (including permanent Establishments not in receipt of increased rate of pay for this special service) who were so employed for a period of not less than 12th months This period to be calculated from the date of landing in the Burmese Territory until the final termination of hostilities on the 24th February 1826, or re-embarkation, whichever may have occurred first.

2d.—To the officers and men of the Ava and Arracan forces, whose period of actual service within the Burmese Territory falls short of twelve months, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a donation of three months Batta.

3d.—His lordship in Council is further pleased to grant the donation of six or three months Batta, respectively, as the case may be, to such of the officers and men of the Flotillas employed in the Irrawuddy, and on the coasts of Tenasserim and Arracan, as may not have drawn the Batta awarded by the resolution of Government in the Secret Department, dated the 19th November 1824. This indulgence of Batta to the officers and crews of the Flotillas, who may not have been included in the benefit of the resolution of the 19th Nov. 1824, is limited to individuals on the regular Establishment of the Honorable Company. For those who were temporarily employed, suitable rates of pay or special allowance were fixed, with reference to the nature of the service for which they were engaged.

4th.—The donation of six and three months Batta granted by these orders, is extended to the Heirs or assigns of individuals entitled to receive it, who died or were killed on service during the war, with exception to those of the native

troops, for whom a special provision already exists, whereby the families of deceased sepoys on foreign service receive a pension from Government.

5th.—The rate of batta to be regulated according to the Regimental rank in which the individual served at the conclusion of the war, death, or period of re-embarkation, as the case may be, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment.

6th.—Corps, detachments or individuals, who may have landed for the first time in the Burmese Territory subsequent to the termination of hostilities, are to have no claim to the batta donation.

7th.—Individuals who may have been employed with each division of the army are to have the benefit of their collective actual service in claiming the higher rate of donation, and corps &c. which may have been employed on more than one occasion during the war (as in the case of His Majesty's 45th Foot) are to regulate their claims accordingly.

8th.—Officers and staff who may have quitted the army on Medical Certificate or on public duty and subsequently rejoined it before the conclusion of hostilities, are as a special indulgence, to have the benefit of the time of their absence taken into account in claiming the larger share of batta.

9th.—The claims of all deceased officers & men, likewise all absentees, are to be included in the abstracts of Companies, detachments or Departments. If Heirs, Assigns, or Agents are in India, the amount will be paid over accordingly under the order and responsibility of the Commanding Officer, otherwise the amount of all claims of this nature will be lodged in the General Treasury until legally claimed.

10th.—The batta bills for the donation of six and three months respectively, will be referred for Audit, and adjustment to the public Departments of the Presidencies to which corps Departments or individuals respectively belong.

11th.—Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal Roll of all ranks drawn for in it agreeably to the following form, and officers &c. who may have been employed on the staff, and whose Regiments were not serving with the army, will prepare and submit separate bills.

12th.—A nominal acquittance Roll of each Corps, Detachment and Department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the donation, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or Casualties.

13th.—These rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit office, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims being preferred to the donation.

14th.—The amount of the Batta donation will be debited to "War charges in Ava."

15.—Any extra Batta already paid or payable under orders of the Government of Fort Saint George to the Troops of that Presidency, must be considered as forming part of the Batta donation intended by these orders, and be deducted accordingly.

Roll of Officers, Staff, Non-commissioned, Friends, and Public Establishments belonging to ——— Regiment who served with the ——— Division of the Army during the Burmese War.

RANK and NAMES.	Company or Department.	Date of landing within the Burmese Territory.	Date of re-embarkation.	Period of absence from duty and on what account.	Date of Casualty and where.	Period of actual service. years.	months.	days.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant Colonel Major. &c. &c. &c. Establishments.									A. B. Commanding the Company. C. D. Commanding the Regiment.

(Signed) W. Casement Lieut. Colonel,
Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Examined E. F.
Adjutant.

Bombay Castle, 22d September 1826.

No. 266 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information, that Officers in charge of Companies are held solely responsible for the money drawn for their men, and that any losses arising from the misconduct of their pay Havildars or from any other cause, which proper precaution on their part might have prevented, must fall upon themselves; it being their duty personally to see the pay of their Company distributed; and it is an acknowledged principle that until such distribution be made, the money is considered in their immediate charge, except during the time it may have been unavoidably necessary to place a portion of it under the custody of a Regimental public Treasure guard.

Bombay Castle, 23d September 1826.

No. 267 of 1826.—The following cadets for the Infantry and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the presidency on board the ship Hannah on the 17th instant, and produced the certificates and covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, are admitted as such into the service from that date. The Cadets to be promoted to Ensign; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

2. Messrs. Alexander Moir.
4. " Charles Thomas Whitehead.
10. " Alexander William James Logie.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Thomas Staunton Cahill.

No. 268 of 1826.—Lieutenant J. S. Bushby, of the 8th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, attached to His Highness the Nizam's Cavalry Brigade, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for six months from the date of his embarkation.

No. 269 of 1826.—The following alterations and promotion is made.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant W. Unwin to take rank vice Duncan deceased.—Date of rank 6th September 1826.

PROMOTION.

Ensign R. Colquhoun to be Lieutenant in succession to H. Spencer removed to the 25th Regt. Native Infantry.—Date of Rank 8th Sept. 1826.

No. 270 of 1826.—An order by Lieutenant Colonel Pollock C. B. dated Camp Belgaum 15th August 1826. placing Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, in Command of the Troops at that station upon his own departure for Kalladghee and Sholapoor on duty, is confirmed.

No. 271 1826.—The promotions and transfers consequent to the late augmentation of the army, leaving a Lieutenancy Vacant in the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, and the Ensigns in others unequally distributed, the following removals are to be made to equalize the latter rank by the transfer of the eight Senior of those Ensigns who have signified their consent to be removed to another Regiment with the advantage of gaining a step, the first of whom (Ensign G. Whichelo) is promoted to fill the vacant Lieutenancy in the 9th Regiment with the date of rank 21st September 1826.

Ensign G. Whichelo from the 21st to the 9th Regiment N. I.
" H. H. Doherty from the 25th to the 7th do.
" C. S. Thomas from the 26th to the 22d do.
" E. A. Guerin from the 6th to the 14th do.
" F. D. Bagshawe from the 25th to the 5th do.
" N. Thornbury from the 8th to the 4th do.
" P. K. Skinner from the 11th to the 9th do.
" G. Lloyd from the 19th to the 7th do.

The following arrangements are also made.

Ensign G. D. Wilson removed from the 2d European Regiment to the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensigns E. H. Ramsay and A. S. Hawkins permitted to exchange Regiments, the former being accordingly posted to the 2d European Regiment and the latter to the 26th Regiments Native Infantry.

No. 272 of 1826.—The rank of the following Cadets for the Infantry having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned them as follows.

	Rank as Ensign	To what Regt.	Appt.
1 James Pope,	19th April 1825	17th Rt.	N. I.
2 Henry Waddel Budden,..	do. do.	18 Regt.	do.
3 Colin Shaw Geddes.....	do. do.	24 Regt.	do.
4 Frederick Mayor	do. do.	6th Regt.	do.
5 Henry Charles Morse'	3d, May	8th Regt.	do.
6 Christopher Birdwood,..	do.	3d Regt.	do.
7 Charles Rooke,	do.	22d Regt.	do.
8 Thomas Malcolm Dickinson,	3 May do.	14th Regt.	N I.
9 Adam Augustus Drummond,....	do.	11th	do.
10 Edward Way Carleton Parry,	do.	21st	do.
11 John Brodhurst,	28 do.	1st Euro.	Rt.
12 Charles Giberne,.....	do.	16th Regt.	N. I.
13 John Cousemaker Heath,....	do.	5th	do.
14 Wm. M. Neil Reid Forbes,..	29 do.	4th	do
15 John Holmes,..	5 June	12th	do
16 John Montgomery,.....	do. do.	15th	do.
17 Robert Henry Goodenough..	14 July	26th	do.
18 Wm. John Morris, ...	16 do.	9th	do.
19 Charles Wm. Prother,....	8 Sept. do	2d Euro.	Regt.
20 George Fulljames,.....	15 Oct. do.	25th Rt.	N. I.
21 George Henry Leaviss,....	do, do.	17th	do.
22 Edmond William Cartwight,....	do.	28	do.
23 Alexander Innes,	do.	7	do.
24 John Edward Frederick,....	do.	18	do,
25 Frederic Nathaniel Vaillant,....	do.	24	do.
26 John Harris,....	do.	6	do.
27 Cæsar Arthur Hawkins....	10 Jany. 1826	8 Rt.	N. I.
28 Richd. Hughes	11 do.	3	do.
29 Robert Lewis,	18 do.	22	do.
30 Wm. Denman,	do. do.	14	do.
31 Henry John Harrison Christopher,	17 Feb. do.	11	do.
32 Frederick Twynam,.....	do. do.	21	do.
33 Henry Ask,....	do. do.	20	do.
34 Lorne Morshead McIntyre,....	do. do.	19	do.
35 Gordon Travers Cooke,....	do. do.	13	do.
36 John Munro Mitchell,.....	do.	1 Eur.	Regt
37 Charles George Graham Munro,.....	do.	16th Rt.	N. I.
38 William Temple Conraud Scriven,....	do.	5th	do.
39 Fitzharbert Williams,..	do.	2d Gr. Rt.	N. I.
40 Claude Clifton Lucas,....	do.	4th Regt.	N. I.
41 Frederick Hunter Brown,..	20 do.	12th	do.
42 George Alexander Hughes,..	do.	15th	do.
43 Benjamin Henry Crockett,.....	do.	1st Gr. Rt.	N. I.
44 John Wilson Auld,.....	do.	26th Regt.	N. I.
45 John Ramsay,..	do.	9th	do.
46 Cairns Threshie	20th Feb. 1826	10th Rt.	do.
47 William Broome Salmon,....	do.	2d Eur.	R. do.
48 John Robinson Franklin Willoughby.....	20th do.	25th do.	do.
* 49 William John Brabazon Knipe,	17th March	17th do.	do.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1826.

No. 273 of 1826.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion is made.

Regiment of Artillery.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain M. Law to take rank, vice Walker retired,—Date of rank 21sth January 1826.

Captain W. Morley to take rank on the augmentation, Date of rank 6th March 1826.

Captain M. C. Decluzeau to take rank vice Auldjo invalided,—Date of Rank 12th April 1826

PROMOTION.

Senior 1st Lieutenant William Jacob to be Captain vice White promoted,—Date of rank 31st May 1826.

No. 274 of 1826.—Captain R. Sandwith, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

* Not arrived.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1826.

MR. EDITOR,

Having within the last week received two letters from a friend in Poona which I thought sufficiently interesting to publish, I obtained his consent to do so this morning, together with a third letter on the same subject, namely an account of the late visit of the Raja of Sattara to the metropolis of the Deccan. If you should agree with me in opinion, you will perhaps give them a place in your next paper.

A CONSTANT READER.

Poona, 20th September 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

It is an old proverb that "there is nothing new under the Sun."—Now I am acquainted with few people who have more veneration for old sayings than myself, because having passed through a certain number of summers, I seldom find a week go over my head, nay hardly a day, but some incident or other occurs to which one of these good old saws is not appropriate. The exhibition of the entry of the Raja of Sattara into Poona, convinces me of the truth of another old saying that. "The "longer we live the more we learn" and renders the proverb above adverted to (of the wisest of men) inapplicable to those who dwell in distant regions and who are brought together by accidental circumstances, as you will yourself acknowledge.

During the last fortnight public expectation has been excited at this place, by information of the visit which His Highness the Raja of Sattara intended to pay to the Governor during his residence in the Deccan; and the orders for the line to be under arms for his reception on the afternoon of yesterday, set the question beyond all doubt, that he would actually come; and accordingly arrive he did on that day in the following order.!—

Body of 100 Horse.
The Royal golden standard of Sattara borne on an Elephant, Body of 300 Horse in Saxon blue.
3000 Infantry.
2 State Elephants with Glass Ambaries.*
Several other Elephants with Howdas and handsome trappings.
Household troops.
(in scarlet pelisses armed with carbines.)
Dependent Chieftains vizt.
The troops of the Punt pritty Nidhee.
The troops of the Raja of Akulkote.
The troops of the Punt Suchew,
The troops of the Naik of Phultun.
The troops of the Dufly Chieftain.
(with each of these were from two to three or four Elephants, besides their quota of Horsemen.)

The procession of H. H. the Raja.
50 pikemen in green uniform.
50 bannermen (with gold banners.)
Chobdars and personal attendants in scarlet.
H. H. the Raja H. H. Appa Sahib.
Body guard.
(consisting of 100 troopers dressed in scarlet uniform.)

Native Chiefs.
(whose troops were in advance.)

This procession having passed the flank of the line, their Excellencies the Honorable the Governor, and Commander in Chief, with their staff, and attended by all the civil, and military officers off duty, proceeded to the distance of about 400 yards to meet His Highness the Raja.—His Highness and his brother Appa Sahib then dismounted, and their Excellencies also dismounting, the parties embraced, and mounted again. On this occasion a royal salute was fired from a battery on a hill close behind Sindias palace, which had been judiciously placed, so as not to be seen, till the firing discovered its position.—The two parties having joined, proceeded to Government house, through a street formed by the troops at open distance, which reached full two miles, when the cavalcade assumed the following order.—

Chobdars of the Hon'ble the Governor.
Government footmen (100)
Officer of the Quarter Master Generals' Department.
Staff of their Excellencies the Hon'ble the Govr. and Comdr. in Chief.
Golden banners of H. H. the Raja.
H. H. Appa Sahib, Hon'ble the Govr. H. H. the Raja, H. E. Comdr. in Chief Resident at the Court, and the civil and military officers in attendance.
H. H. the Rajas body guard. Hon. the Govrs. body guard & mounted band.
Native Chieftains

On alighting at the government house, a royal salute was fired, and His Highness's party after resting for a short time, proceeded through the city of Poona to the encampment near the Parbutty temple.

To us who have lately come from Europe, we do not hesitate to confess this scene was very imposing, but to those who have heard of the 3000 Elephants in Acbars-stables, and who in later day's have witnessed 700 Elephants on a hunting party with the Nawab of Lucnow, it would create but little interest.—We have been accustomed to see regular troops drawn out in martial array, so that the display exhibited by a street formed of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, intermixed, of 2 miles in length, though sufficiently attractive, was familiar to us.—The other part of the spectacle however was quite strange, and filled us with delight in proportion to its novelty.—The day was cloudy, without rain, and the weather so favorable, as to admit of the female beauty and fashion assembled at this place, participating in our pleasure, and adding attractions to the scene.—The most striking part of the whole certainly, was the procession of the Rajas troops, and Elephants over the parade.—The varied uniforms of the several corps in white, paleblue, yellow, and scarlet; the stately gait of the Elephants; their superb trappings of gold, tissue, and castles of silver, on their backs, (which we have heard of in childhood) and have now seen with our own eyes,—the individual feats of horsemanship performed by the Indian Chiefs as they passed along, all forcibly reminded as of the picture lately pourtrayed by the hand of the "great unknown" as exhibited in the olden time, when Saladin, and Cœur de Lion held their tournament at the "Diamond of the Desert" some seven centuries ago.—The rapid charge of the British Horse Artillery over the parade, to take up a position opposite to the Government house, passing the native procession at full gallop, had at first the appearance of a pursuit. This movement formed a pleasing contrast with the solemn order of the latter, and naturally gave rise to flattering feelings arising out of the contemplation of the perfection of the military art of Europe, compared with the costly but unwieldy pomp of eastern parade.

The Raja appears about thirty five year's of age, in figure he is short, and stout built, and has a face more remarkable for its intelligence, & good humor, than for beauty; in his manners he is unaffected, & pleasing.—He came mounted on a superb coal black Horse full sixteen hands high, in which were united the beauty, and activity of the Arabian, with the strength, and figure of the European charger.—This animal covered with a profusion of gold trappings occasionally pranced along, as if conscious of the rank of his rider,—who was himself apparently weighed down, by two gorgeous belts, which he bore across his shoulders. That on the left was about four inches broad, and thickly covered with pearls, embroidered, in handsome patterns, while every here and there, were seen large bosses of gold, inlaid with costly gems.—On the right shoulder he wore a superb gold belt, thickly studded with valuable Jewels, to which was appended as I understood, the identical sword of Sevajy the founder of the dynasty.—This display of wealth, at such a season, at once proves, what has been so often asserted, that the Crown Jewels of the family, were respected by the Peshwas, under all the vicissitudes to which it was otherwise subjected.

The Raja's brother Appa Sahib, the heir presumptive, about 25 years of age, is a finer looking person, though his complexion is darker than the Raja's.—He was mounted on a beautiful Grey charger, as richly caparisoned as that of His Highness, and the ornaments about his person, were apparently little inferior to those worn by the Raja himself.

This friendly and cordial meeting of the European and Indian rulers, and Chiefs; the contrast of the troops and of the habits of the two people, separated by nature at a distance not less remote, than their national manners and customs,—give rise to reflections the most gratifying. The scene altogether is to us singularly interesting, nor do we envy the feelings of those, who can allow such little varieties in life to pass by, without being excited by them to sensations of pleasure, and delight.

Poona, 22d September 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

In my letter of the 20th I gave some description of the entry of His Highness the Raja of Sattara into Poona; yesterday the Governor

* The howda surmounted by a canopy is called Ambary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

gave an entertainment in honor of him altogether different from what we are accustomed to see, and not devoid of interest. The whole of the European community of Gentlemen were invited to meet the Raja at the Government house at 5 o'clock, and as the day closed in, the head of his procession was seen to advance. A guard of honor and the band of the 20th foot were in attendance and greeted His Highness with "God save the King" on his arrival. On the first day, he had come through the Camp on horseback, attended by only a few persons; on this occasion he came in full state.—His brother seated on an Elephant and in a superb Ambarry made of plate mirrors, led the procession. —At about 100 yards distant, the Raja himself followed, on another Elephant similarly equipped, and the train in which were all the rest of his Elephants, and the cavalcade of each of the Jageerdars, lenthened out the line, through the city of Poona to the extent of more than a mile—the lateness of the evening prevented our seeing so much of the procession as we could have wished, but we were able to form some idea of it from the specimen we had on the 19th and from what we actually did see. His Highness the Raja and his brother were met at the door of the Government house by their Excellencies the Governor, and Commander in Chief, and conducted to seats at the upper end of the room, prepared for their reception. The Officers of the Raja's Court to the number of about 100 sat on chairs in a line on the right hand of the Governor, and on the opposite side the Civil and Military Officers of the station, amounting to from 150 to 200. The centre of the room which was furnished with splendid Persian carpets, and was lit up by three large Chandeleirs was occupied by bands of dancing women, who continued to dance and sing according to native custom, during the entertainment.—The rules of his caste forbidding the Raja from eating with us, we were constrained to be content with that part of the ceremony only which enjoins the presentation of flowers &c. &c. &c.—It seems to be the etiquette to deck out the guests in garlands, composed of a wreath for the neck, a pair of bracelets and a pendent ornament fastened into the head dress. After distributing these chaplets to all the other guests, the Governor himself decked the Raja, and his brother, when attur of roses and rose water being sprinkled over their persons, the pan leaf was given and the ceremony of the feast was at an end.—The Raja was now conducted to a small pavilion erected for the purpose, to witness some fire works.—Among others the exhibition of that ingenious one, denominated the China drum particularly attracted our attention.—We never witnessed this piece of machinery before, and it would not be doing justice, to call it by any other name. From a single case in shape like a cheese, 15 inches in thickness, and from 30 to 40 in diameter, four or five different sets of fire works fall in succession, one after the other, each representing a separate figure.—The most common assume the shape of towers, splendid vases, or handsome columns, which though as light as gossamer floating in the air, have in spite of their transparency and the brilliancy of the several description of fire works which they continued to display, an appearance of consistency, giving to the whole too much the semblance of magic, to be taken for the work of human hands.—After this fairy scene was concluded, the party adjourned to the front of the Government house from whence we at first perceived an extensive plain covered with thick masses of smoke rising out of spots but dimly lighted, till at length peals of fire balls like the roar of heavy Artillery assailed our ears, and the sky was in an instant illuminated by successive flights of hundreds of beautiful rockets, crossing each other in the air, rendering the darkness of a cloudy night more visible, as contrasted with the brilliancy of their meteoric light; several other fire-works added to the grandeur of the scene, when the arrival of his Highness's Elephants which now stalked majestically through the dense crowd attracted our notice, and announced the intended departure of the strangers. To us who had never before seen an Elephant but in a room at exeter change we must confess this sight was not the least attractive of any, to witness an animal of eleven or twelve feet in height, carrying a castle six feet high on his back, and guided by a man sitting on its neck, who seemed a mere pigmy, in comparison with the noble creature he ruled is a wonderful sight. It is impossible to have a more forcible illustration of the power of human reason over mere animal instinct than is here exhibited, in seeing the docility to which so enormous a brute, is brought; and rendered submissive to the mere touch of his drivers hand. Two only were brought very near to us. The first was told to sit down, which he did with the tractability of a lap dog, and there he remained crouched for at least four or five minutes, till the Raja and one of his attendants, had ascended into the castle, by steps placed for the purpose, and which are slung along side of the Elephant, when he moves. The Raja's party then went home apparently highly delighted with the evenings entertainment.

We are so little accustomed to levees of this sort, that, we could not but agree in the general remark how much more the Natives were at home on the occasion, than the Europeans.—The former entered in succession with the greatest gravity, walked up to the upper end of the room, where the principal guests sat, and after being introduced by the Chobdars (the gentlemen ushers of state) made their bows to the host, and walked to seats where they remained, awaiting the ceremonies of the entertainment, and conducting themselves with a formality and propriety which at once evinced how completely familiar they were with the sort of good breeding which is expected from all who attend oriental courts—Owing to their all being seated also, those persons who were in the back rows had an opportunity of seeing and being seen, and we could not help observing that the crowd of Natives, gave-way, and left open spaces opposite the door ways, when they discovered that several ladies had come there to witness the ceremony, with a deference and politeness which would have done credit to the drawing room of St. James, or the courts of Versailles.

The European gentlemen on the contrary being all acquainted with the host were not brought up to be introduced: those who could not get seats in front, instead of sitting down behind, stood-up, during the whole time, and several in the back rows of all mounted on the benches. Others again collecting in groupes, talked loud. and occasionally a burst of laughter broke in upon the solemnity of the ceremony, which above all the positions they took-up effectually precluded any persons from behind getting a glimpse even of the scene infront. In short the Natives conducted themselves as if paying a visit of ceremony, in attendance on their Prince and the governor of a vast territory, while the Europeans as if they were invited to a shew, exercised all the privileges belonging to a theatre. We were ourselves seated in the front row, next to one, who made these remarks, and in the justice of which we could not help in a great measure concurring. The evening concluded after the Raja retired, by the gentlemen returning from the fire-works to a cold colation, from which parties occasionally joined those who were sitting in the grand saloon listening to the dulcet notes of the Catalani of Poona, who had been invited on the occasion. The Raja it is said will see the line of troops manœuvre this afternoon, and to-morrow it is understood he receives their Excellencies the governor and commander in Chief in state at his own tents.

Poona 25th September 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

The RAJA of Sattara marched this morning for his capital, no doubt as highly gratified by the reception he met with, as many of us were by the display he made here, and by the variety which his short visit has afforded to the monotony of an Indian life.

On the 22d he visited the penopticon jail and we hear expressed himself much pleased with the cleanliness and the order, of the establishment; as well as with the engenuity of the contrivance that affords the jailor an opportunity of seeing at one glance by day or by night, every individual confined. He could not help also being particularly struck with the manufactory, conducted by the convicts, and seemed forcibly impressed with the utility of applying their labor to so profitable a purpose, as that of teaching the outcasts from society who are born and bred to idleness, the practice of arts, which enable them after being released from confinement, to apply themselves with advantage to a trade, by which they can earn their bread, and thus converting the very punishment of malefactors, into an instrument of reform, so that instead of cutting off the individual, from society, he is in a manner regenerated, and returns to the world a useful member of the community. We have since heard that the Raja has more than once adverted to the condition of the jail, and has even gone so far, as to request a plan of it to be furnished him, in order that he may construct one at Sattara. He has been frequently through the city of Poona and we understand has not failed to remark the want of public edifices, in a place which was so long, the seat of a powerful government. He observed that he looked in vain for handsome places of public worship; for colleges; or schools; for courts of justice; or even for arsenals, or barracks. He said he could not help contrasting the deficiencies in a well populated and flourishing town with the magnificent remains of those public works, that are still to be seen amid the ruins of Beejapoor, though it has ceased to be the abode of Kings and courts, for upwards of a century; and is now hardly inhabited at all.—The Raja although only raised to his throne within the last eight years, has directed a considerable portion of his revenue which does not exceed fifteen lacs of Rupees annually (about 140,000 £ sterling) little more than that of some of the richest commoners of England to the improvement of his capital, and of his country.

During this short period he has already constructed, a new Palace, and a beautiful road five miles in length, and upwards of 100 feet wide, with an avenue of trees planted on each side.—In the town of Sattara he has purchased, and pulled down several houses, in order to open the streets, of which there are now six principal ones, newly formed, that fronting his palace being quite straight, 60 feet broad, and nine hundred yards in length.—At the same time he has laid the foundation for a Royal college, and has with infinite labor, and at considerable expense constructed a new aqueduct, more than two miles long, which now affords an abundant supply of water, to a town otherwise inconveniently situated, and formerly extremely in want of that element so essential to the comfort, nay even existence of the inhabitants of tropical climates. During the last year he has commenced a high road from his capital towards the sea coast, over the mountains leading into the Concan; of this work one of two Ghauts, (before almost impassable) has been converted into a good road for wheel carriages, and nearly half of the distance (31 miles) is already completed.—The Raja is understood to be methodical and sedulous in his habits of public business, the whole of which he superintends personally. He has his regular courts of criminal, and civil justice; and his Revenue and Police Establishments; the latter of which are inferior it is said to none in any part of the world. His country is well cultivated, and the people are satisfied, living free from oppression, and in great security, so that upon the whole, the little state of Sattara, promises the fairest prospect of rivalling, during the natural life of the present Raja, if he attains to any great age, the most flourishing portions of the British dominions in India.

After examining the jail, His highness proceeded to the general parade of the station, where the troops consisting of Horse, and foot Artillery, one Regiment of Cavalry, two Regiments of Europeans, and three of Native Infantry manœuvred before him, till it was quite dark; on his return he begged permission to see the church, which had been lit up, and with which he expressed himself much pleased; on this occasion I heard a curious anecdote related, not inconsistent with the general character of the Raja. On arriving at the portico, he stopped, and turning round to some one close to him, said "Ought "I not to take off my shoes? the reply "was, we always take off our hats, and it "would be complimentary in your Highness "to do so. He instantly said you are right, "it is the house of God!" When both he, and his brother leaving their shoes at the threshold, intered on the bare pavement, and continued for some time listening, with evident interest, to the explanations afforded by the Archdeacon, of the uses to which the different parts of the building, were devoted—If this anecdote is true and of which we have not the least doubt, it is a remarkable instance of the urbanity, and good breeding of the Raja, to say the least of it. It is I believe generally understood, that he does not take off his shoes like other natives, but at the foot of his own musnud, or throne, when he becomes seated, and it is well known that natives in general, only take them off when coming into rooms that have carpets on which they are accustomed to sit.

On the following day the Honorable the Governor and His excellency the commander in chief proceeded in state to return his highness's visit at his own tents in camp—unfortunately a very heavy shower of rain came on just before, and the effect which His highness's court was expected to produce, was I understand much lost. Thus has terminated the visit of the Raja of Sattara to Poona and I have now doubt you and many of your friends will join in the chories of the old ballad.

"Then let us sing long live the King,
"The Raja long live he,
"And when he next doth ride abroad,
"May we be there to see.—

MISS EVELINA LYDIA LANGUISH presents her compliments to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, and will be glad to be informed when the Theater is likely to reopen.

MISS E. L. L. begs to assure the Editor that on former occasions she has been highly delighted with the representations within those walls, but regrets that no notice has yet appeared of the recommencement of amusements that are likely to dispel the gloom of the approaching long evenings.

LOVE GROVE,
26th Sept. 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 103 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1826.

The only arrival since our last has been the H. C.'s Cruizer Nautilus, Lieut. R. Kinchant Commander from Bussorah 20th August, Bushire 30th August, Bassadore the 5th Sept.

She brings down the report of war having been declared between Russia and Persia.

The Ambassador from the Russian Court it is said was either refused an audience of His Persian Majesty or sent back with some mark of indignity which is supposed to have been the cause of the commencement of hostilities.

Between 80 and 100,000 men are said to have been collected by the Russians in Georgia near the Persian frontier, part of these however may be required for keeping down the refractory mountaineers.

Mr. Malcolm one of the Envoy's suite died on fever, some others of the suite were at pahan sick, but convalescent.

The Imaum of Muscat had continued to seize the vessels and property of the Sheik of Bushire, but no fighting had taken place. It is said the presence of our Resident at Bushire is the sole cause of his refraining from attacking the place.

The Imaum has also announced his intention of sending a frigate and small vessel of war to blockade the mouth of the Euphrates, until the demand of a lack and twenty thousand piastres made by him on the Bussorah Chief is complied with. He does not however interfere with European vessels.

In others respects the Gulf is nearly quiet; there being nothing more than petty fighting among the Chiefs on the Arabian side as usual.

We understand that just before the commencement of the rains, two or three acts of piracy were committed in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Cutch by a party of twenty or thirty men under Jussoo Laruk, who had come down from Scinde and seized a boat somewhere near Tooneak, a place in the Gulf.

It appears that the pirates took advantage of the Government armed boat having been despatched to another quarter from the cruizing ground, and in the first instance seized four trading boats, but being laden with grain, they obtained little booty. After this they proceeded to the opposite side of the Gulf where they abandoned their own vessel and which was taken to Mandavie and claimed by the owners.

Another act of a more serious nature than the above was committed about the same time, by six men supposed to belong to Bombay, where it is said the principal of the gang purchased a boat and proceeding with the rest to Sea, fell in with a battellah, bound to Surat off Serrapoor, where they plundered her of every thing portable and took the goods to a place near Mandavie: in conveying which to some place in the interior, one of the men was seized, and whose deposition being taken, may perhaps lead to a discovery of the rest of the gang. The principal escaped, but as there is reason to suppose the crew of the plundered boat were made a way with, it is to be hoped this fellow with his accomplices may be secured and meet the punishment they deserve.

In addition to the above, it is reported, that a boat having on board a considerable sum in dollars was plundered off Nowanugghur and the property taken a cross the Runn by the robers, as they were traced for a considerable distance along its Southern edge; and where the bodies of two unfortunate travellers were found murdered; supposed to have been done by these miscreants, in order to prevent information being given.

Effectual means, we understand, have been taken by Government to prevent the commission of the like acts, and to give security to vessels trading in the Gulf of Cutch and its vicinity.

In to-days paper will be found an entertaining account of the visit of his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Hon'ble the Governor at Poonah.—The writer of it has spared neither pains nor trouble in the descriptive part of the Ceremony, and we have therefore the less hesitation in recommending its perusal to our readers.

The Hurkaru of the 12th of Sept. affects to be very serious and very learned, though admitting with a candour which is seldom mixed up with its principles, that it cannot comprehend the meaning of an article which appeared in a former number of the Gazette in the Cause of Kinersly vs. Prendergast; we are not at any time disposed to enter into controversy with Bretheren of the same trade, and more especially when the subject of contention is simply whether the Gazette or the Bengal Hurkaru is iutitled to lay claim to the greatest portion of brains; now we shall have no objection to concede that point to the Hurkaru and admit that it has its share of that very desireable part of the human economy; but what we would wish to impress upon its mind in making this concession, and which in fact is a problem depending thereupon, whether the most brain is proof of the most sense. If the Hurkaru cannot comprehend our meaning, let it at least hide its own stupidity.

It is not generous for the Harkaru to require us to furnish him with matter and understanding at the same time, but in the words of that very respectable paper we shall re-echo back its own language to the banks of the ganges, by stating that it cannot be more disposed to good nature than we are, and therefore we do not feel warranted in criticising upon its affected knowledge of politics, and upon its similar affectation of political Economy, which create a smile at every attempt to hickup out something on those subjects. Besides we could not claim the merit of generosity in running over the course with a beaten Horse; let it remember its flagellation from the Bull; against whom it has never ceased to vomit up matter of a most personal and therefore of the most objectionable nature; it is enough for the beaten horse to run for the beaten plate.

BOMBAY COURIER, SEPT. 30.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

We have received a letter from Ispahan, dated the 6th August, the contents of which lead us to believe that hostilities must have

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

THE DESERT HORSEMAN. *

The lightning glared, and the wild wind blew,
And the hurtling thunder broke,
And awfully black the storm-clouds grew
Beneath each wrathful stroke;
When the Warrior Chief of the wild wood sprung
On the desert's coal-black steed—
Oh! fearfully then the dark skies rung
As they trump'd the awful deed!

The plumes of the eagle waved o'er his brow,
And his tomahawk glistened bright,
And his bended bow and his arrows now
Were ready for the fight;
The scalping-knife hung at his wampum belt,
And his mantle loosely flowed—
Oh! who may tell what the Warrior felt
As thus with the winds he rode?

On, on to the desert!—Hegon's eye
'Mid the gloom like a meteor burned,
When the furnace fire of the midnight sky
To cavern darkness turned;
And his war-hoop pealed through the pathless wood
As he hurried madly on;
And the wild horse dashed through marsh and flood—
Oh! where hath the Chieftain gone?

Hark!—'tis the shout of the Indian band
That rises loud behind;
And the Warrior lifts his blood-red hand,
And hurries with the wind
Through the haunted glen and the trampled dell,
And the woodland plain of gore,
Where his Huron foes in the battle fell
A thousand years before.

And he vanishes by the hallowed vale
Where his fathers' sepulchres lay,
And a thousand ghosts with whoop and wail
Do hurry him on his way,
While the lightnings flare and the thunders break,
And the dark gale howls along—
Yet the Chieftain's heart it doth not quake,
But he bears him high and strong.

On, on to the desert!—wildly bend
The moaning woods around,
And the thick ravines of the mountains send
A hollow death-like sound;
And the beasts of the forest howl and cry
For the flesh of the Indian Chief,
But the Segamore hurries quickly by
As the hurricane bears the leaf.

On the wild steed's back he stands upright,
And his war whoop shrieks afar,
And he draws his bow with a monarch's might
At a light like a distant star;
And a wail arose in the morning there,
For an innocent child lay dead,
And the arrow hung in its bosom fair—
But where had the murderer fled?

On the horse of the desert, Hegon stood,
And the trees shrunk back as he passed,
While the black steed's hoofs through the lonely wood
Crashed louder than the blast;
And the serpent, coiled in his venom fold,
Sprung vainly from his den,
For far away o'er wood and wold,
The horse rushed through the glen.

And a thousand men had vainly striven
To stay that wild career—
With the arrowy bolts of the midnight heaven
Rode Hegon, void of fear;
And his tomahawk struck on the forest trees,
As he passed with terror by,
And the wild wood fell—and the morning breeze
Shook the sear leaves o'er the sky.

Thus the Prophet Chief in his terrors passed
To the hunting ground of souls,
'Mid the lightning's glare and the tempest's blast,
Where, from their secret holes,
The moose and the deer start up and scud
Before the hunter's bow,
While his arrow drinks their red, red blood—
This Kichtan † doth bestow.

Thus Hegon passed in his war array,
On the coal-black steed of Death,
To the Land of Souls, where the warm clear day
Is Areouski's ‡ breath;
And far in the northern wood, at night,
The Oneida poets tell
How Hegon rode in his warrior might,
Where warriors only dwell

L. F.

* Fonoded on a tradition of the Oneida Indians.
† The god of hunting.
‡ The god of war.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

ere this commenced between Russia and Persia. The *sine qua non* on the part of the SHAH appeared to be, the evacuation by the Russians of a small territory bordering on the lake GOKOHA, which the Russians refused to give up Abbas Mirza had suddenly left the Royal camp, on the 17th July, at SULTANEAH, for Tabriz, & the King, on the 22d of the same month, began his march for OOJAN, within forty miles of that place, to wait the course of events. The army of Abbas Mirza was described to be already in motion, and it was thought with the intention of surprising the Russians occupying the disputed territory before they could be fully prepared for resistance. In the mean time, the Persian forces were moving in all directions towards Azerbejan, and the Russian Envoy at Tabriz had received his passport. Col. McDonald was proceeding with all haste to join the SHAH, who had expressed considerable anxiety for his presence; but it was thought that he would be too late to exert any influence in preventing hostilities. As this important information only reached us as our paper was going to the press, we leave others to speculate on the results.

We are sorry to state that much sickness had been experienced in the Mission, during its progress to the Court of the SHAH.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 12th Regt.
Lieut. J. Munt, 25th Regt.
Lieut. T. Graham, 2d Regt.
Lieut. C. Clarke, 2d Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. Henry Johnston.
Lieut. R. Philipp, M. B.
Capt. J. Luord, 16th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. and Adjt. F. B. Fortune, G. P. B.
Capt. H. Liddell, 11th Regt.
Ensign. E Cartwright, 23d Regt.
Lieut. Macdonald, Nizams Service.
Capt. J. Forbes, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surg. Scoular, P. B.
Major. A. Morse, Dy. Qr. Mr, General.
Lieut. Thomas, Bk. Mr.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. W. Honner, 4th Regt.
Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3d Cavalry,
Asst. Surg. G. J, Griffiiths, 10th Regt.
Lieut. H. Sandwith, 4th Extra Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 29th. The H. C. Cruizer Nautelus, Lieut. R. Kinchant, Commander from Bussorah, 20th Aug. Bushire 30th Aug. Bassadore 5th Sept.
Oct. 1st. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang from Surat.
Passengers per Nautelus.—Mr. Johnstone, Asst. Surg.
DEPARTURES.—Sept. 27. French Ship La Maria Magdeleine. Bourde Villeanbert, Commr. to Malabar Coast.
28th, The H. C. Cruizer Thetes, Lieut. E. W. Harris, Commr. to Malabar Coast.
Oct. 1st. Brig Sarah (Free Trader) Peter Milne, Commr. to London.
Passengers by Le Maria Magdaliene.—J. W. J. Fell, Esq.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Moro Castle, for London.
Boyne, for Do.
Crown, for Do.
Cornwallis, for China.
James Scott, for Do.
Hannah, for Do.
Berwick, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 7. Ship Glenelg. C. S Gover, from Rangoon 20th August.
September 9. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, from Rangoon 3d September.
Passengers per Glenelg :—Charles Cowles, Esq. late Master Attendant at Rangoon; George Vine, Esq. late Agent for Transports at ditto; J. J. Bowman, Esq. late Deputy ditto; Mr. William Noyes, and 90 Natives belonging to different Departments.
Per Enterprise :—Colonel Stewart; Captains Moore and Oliver, H. M. 87th Regiment; Lieutenants Smith and McMahon, ditto.
The Enterprise has brought from Rangoon Twenty-three Lacs of Company's Treasure, and about Two Lacs more on account of the Merchants.
Rice much lower-down to 5 Rs. 8 As. per bag.
The H. C. Ship Ernaad had arrived safe at Rangoon, having been towed up by the Enterprise in a leaky state, having been on shore on the West side of the Preparis, where she lost her rudder, &c.
DEPARTURES.—September 7. Ship Fyzel Currim, H. Humphreys, and Brig Helen, J. Crawley, for Rangoon.
September 10. Ship William Wilson, A. Bramwell, for Isle of France—Ship Felicitas, P. Campbell, for Rangoon—Portuguese Ship *Twenty-Sixth February*, P. J. Branco, for Rio de Janeiro.
Vessels expected to sail immediately:—Ship Jane, L. W. Moncrief, for Bimlipatam, Madras, and Point de Galle—Ship Fergusson, J. Cunningham, for Rangoon—Brig William, William Clifton, for Penang—Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, A. Robertson, for China—Dutch Ship Burong, William Lister, for Batavia.
The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.
September 7. H. C. Ship George the Fourth, and Golconda and Circassian.
September 9. Marquis of Lansdown.

STATION OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
SEPTEMBER 10, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Glenelg, inward-bound remain.
NEW ANCHORAGE:—H. C. Ships Sir David Scott, Lady Melville, Dunira, and Thames.
SAUGOR:—Elizabeth and Brig Dotterell, outward-bound. remain.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Felicitas, for Rangoon:—H. S. Edwards, Esq.
Per Georgiana, for Madras:—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson; Misses K. Williamson and F. Williamson; Masters A. Williamson, W. Williamson, and E. Williamson; Lieut. R. A. Clarke; Mr. Lamb; Revd. Mr. Kindlinger and Mrs. Kindlinger; Mr. Newnham two Misses and one Master Newnham. For England:—Lieuts. Middleton, Savory, Trant, Moir, Rose, and Ramsay: Captain Thomas; and Mr. Cooke; Mrs. and Miss and Master Wilkinson.
Per Victorine, for Bourbon:—Mrs. Major Watson and Infant; Mons. Fortune Dubignon, and Mons. Louis Corties.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 21, H. M. Ship Boadicea Captain Corroll, from Trincomale.
Do. Ship Melpomene, Captain G. Johnston, from Cork the 23d April, Colombo the 8th, and Point de Galle, the 15th September.
22. Brig William, Captain G. Andree, from Bombay the 7th September.
DEPARTURES.—September 20, Brig Norfolk, Capt. E. Kingsell, for Cuddalore and Padang.
22, H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Captain W. Rose, for Bombay.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.
BOMBAY

MARRIAGES.—On Friday the 22d ult. at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Mr. James Casewell, of the Country Service, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks.
On the 25th September 1826, by the Reverend T. Carr, Lieut. B. Crispin, 14th Regt. N. I, to Miss Janet Bell.
BIRTHS.—At Poona, on Tuesday the 12th ult. the Lady of Major Snodgrass, Assist. Commissary General, of a Son.
At Byculla, on the 14th ult. the Lady of Lieut. Warrington, H. M. 6th Regt.
At Girgaum, on Friday, the 22d ult. the Lady of Captain Crocket, of a Son.
On Monday the 2d Instant, the Lady of Captain Manson, Regt. of Artillery of a daughter.
DEATHS.—At Sattara, on the 17th ult. Richard B. Kays son of Assistant Surgeon M. T. Kays, of this Establishment, aged three years.
At Baroda, on the 4th Ult. of Fever, Lieutenant J. Hawkes, of the 20th Regt. B. N. I. an Officer deeply and deservedly regretted by his Brother Officers and all who had the pleasure of knowing him.
At Surat, on the Morning of the 11th Ult. of Fever, at the house of Edward Ironside Esq. Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Mordon, formerly of H. M's. 60th Regt. after a short but distressing illness, endured with Christian Fortitude.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chandernagore, on the 1st September, Mr. J. P. Sejourne, to Miss Maria Voscensellos.
At Chinsurah, on the 7th September, by the Reverend Mr. J. C. Arakiel, O. S. Owen, Esq. to Fanny Forbes, Widow of the late Alexander Forbes, Esq.
At Cawnpore, on the 24th August, by the Reverend Mr. Whiting, Thomas Morton, Esq. to Mrs. Catherine Burrowes.
At Secunderabad, on the 31st July, by the Reverend W. Boys, Mr. James M'Gill, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, to Miss Jane, Daughter of the late Conductor E. Bishop.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 4th September, the Wife of Mr. Flashman, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 7th September, Mrs. C. Rebello, of a Daughter.
At Mirzapore, on the 1st September, the Lady of J. M. Macnabb, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.
At Cawnpore, on the 28th August, the Lady of Captain Jenkins, of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.
At Delhi, on the 24th August, the Lady of Captain T. F. Hutchinson, Commanding the Delhi Provincial Battalion, of a Son.
At Trichinopoly, on the night of the 19th August, the Lady of Captain J. Fulton, Dep. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Southern Division, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Chowringhee, on Saturday the 2d September, Mrs. M. Wright, the Wife of Serjeant Alexander Wright, of the Quarter Master General's Department, aged 26 years.
At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 6th September, Mr. John Francis Karangoin, formerly of Chandernagore, afterwards of Serampore and latterly of Calcutta, died of a lingering illness for about 6 months, which he suffered and bore with Christian fortitude; he was of late an English Teacher to many a Child of the Principal Native Inhabitants of this place.
At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 6th September, Mr. J. J. Valente, aged 65 years, 5 months and 24 days, after a declining illness for a period of two years, which he bore with Christian fortitude, most deeply regretted.
At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 31st August, Mrs. Mary Gregory Thorose, aged about 52 years. In her progress through this vale of tears, she was eminently distinguished for kind and benevolent feelings, often exhibited in the cause of humanity, which highly endeared her to the circle in which highly endeared her to the circle in which she moved. Her death will be long and sincerely regretted.
At Kidderpore, on the 5th September, at 4 past one P. M., Mrs. Anne Bowie, aged 29 years, wife of Mr. A. Bowie, Head Assistant to Messrs. Kyds, and Co., leaving a discosolate husband and a number of friends to lament her loss.
At Barrackpore, on the 25th Aug. Mrs. Hickman.
At Dinapore, on the 31st August, Mary Jane, Daughter of Edward Phillips, Esq. Surgeon, 6th Extra Rigiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.
At Dinapore, on the 3d August, Miss Clementine Munday, the Daughter of Mr. P. Munday, Barrack Overseer, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.
At Dinapore, on the 21st August, Mrs. Charlotte Munday, the Wife of Mr. P. Munday, Barrack Overseer, aged 19 years and 20 days.
At Sea, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Grenville, on the 25th March, the Lady of the Reverend T. T. Thomason.
At Secunderabad, on the morning of the 9th August, Ensign W. Pennefather, 46th Regiment N. I. son of —— Pennefather, Esq. Collector of Excise for the County of Cork.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 20th Sept. Serjeant John Biggs, to Miss Mary Catharine Trutveine.
BIRTAS.—On Saturday, the 9th September, the Lady of Lieut. J. Edgar, 50th Regiment N. I. Commanding Onore, of a Daughter.
At Quilon, on the 8th Sept, the Lady of Lieut. Hope Smith, 15th Regiment of a Daughter.
At Palmenair, on Wednesday the 13th Sept. Mrs. Sarah Morris, the Wife of Mr. Thomas Morris, of a Daughter.
At Areot, on the 6th Sept. Sarah Ann, the Wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon J. Hunter, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Madras, on the 17th September, Anne Barbara, the infant daughter of Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, aged one year and six days.
On the 14th Sept, at St Thomè, Thomas Charles the infant Son of Mr. J. R. Daily.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		SEPTEMBER 14, 1826.	SELL.	
27	0	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	26	0
0	10	Old 5 per Cent. Loan. Discr.	1	0
0	4	New 5 per Cent. Loan, prem.		

BANK SHARES.

BUY.	PREMIUM.	SELL.
5,400		5,300

PRICE OF BULLION.

		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Spanish Dollars ..... *per*	100	206 4	*a*	206 8
Silver 5 Francs Piece..... *per*	100	190 4	*a*	190 2
Dubloons	Each.	30 8	*a*	31 8
Joes or Pezas.....	Each.	17 8	*a*	18 2
Sovereigns	Each.	10 6	*a*	10 8
Bank of England Notes....	Each.	10 4	*a*	10 10
Louis D'Ors.....	Each.	0 4	*a*	8 8
Dutch Ducats.....	Each.	4 4	*a*	4 17
Star Pagodas	Each.	3 6½	*a*	3 8

The Burmese authorities at Rangoon had endeavoured, it is said, to dissuade Mr. Crawfurd from going to Ava, as it would be sufficient to meet the Woonghee at Henzada. Their object was supposed to be apprehension of the exposure of the deceptions they had been practising on the King, to whom they had reported, that the second instalment had been paid in full, some time before. Mr. Crawfurd, of course, paid no regard to dissuasions which were incompatible with the Treaty, and left Rangoon for Ava, on the 1st September, in the *Diana*, steam vessel. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Chester, Dr. Stuart, Lieut. Coxe, Lieut. De Montmorency, Mr. Judson, and Dr. Wallich, and Captain Crauford, the Commander of the *Diana*. The escort was composed of 25 men of H. M.'s 87th, and 15 men of the 38th Madras N. I., all picked and steady men, and equipped in the handsomest manner.

The Govt. Gaz. Sept. 11.

EUROPE.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON.—APRIL 23.

OUR readers will, we are sure, be delighted to hear that His MAJESTY has resumed his airings, and visits almost every day the improvements in progress at the Castle. The KING is looking extremely well.

WE have met with few occurrences—prolific as are these times with offensive matter of provocation—which have more disgusted us than the contemptible efforts of the "little wits" to run down that "giant of the age," SIR WALTER SCOTT, because, upon a great national question, he had thought proper (and his thinking so, is sufficient to establish authority upon any question) to state his fair unbiassed judgment, and to analyse it without submitting the process to the "cutting and paring down" of hirelings who know no rule of policy but that which is dictated to them.

The secret of this, is no secret to us. The opinions of such a man are more influential than the combined phalanges of Paternoster-row, and the Strand "with all its appurtenances to boot." He was *to be written down!*—Alas, for the poor pigmies who were called to the GATHERING!!

That the friends of order and good government, the supporters of our Constitution, the admirers of Ministers, without deeming them infallible, should condescend to join this "rabble rout," because the man who in the worst of times has been the great teacher and rallying point of all that is great, good, and holy in society—who has "himself a host" stood forth against "the evil spirit of the Times"—who has raised the moral standard of British feeling by his virtues no less than his genius, and made the literature of his country the literature of the age—that any real Patriots should be found to join in coarse calumnies or paltry invectives against such a man, because with a prophetic eye he perceives consequences injurious to the welfare of his loved country, and manfully avows his conviction, instead of crouching like a slave to the opinions of those, whom upon all other questions he upholds with the energies of his powerful and unquenchable genius—is indeed a reproach to an age self-called LIBERAL!

He deemed Ministers wrong on this single point—and said so. This is the front of his offending—

"No more!"

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER felt his power, and appreciated the charm which the great magician's wand had raised against his favourite measures—as manfully he met it, and catching the inspiration of the Poet, measured the due proportions of his opponent, whilst he parried his thrusts. This, the plodding sycophants supposed to be "a war cry"—and "speed," MALICE, "speed," spread from rank to rank of subordinate devils, who, leaguing with others "more unclean than themselves"—

"On right, on left, above, below,
"Sprang up at once, the *lurking* foe,"
From alleys blind, "their lances start,"
The daily press "sends forth its dart,"
The ink-pots and the printer's "wand
"Are bristling into axe and brand,"
And every twitch of "BROOM gives life"
To plodding advocates "for strife:
"*That* whistle garrisoned the glen
"At once with warriors of the" *pen*;
"As if the yawning hill to heaven
"A subterranean host had given,
"Watching their leader's *Beck* and *Will!*"

We are more immediately led to these allusions—confirmed as is the justice of them by the united voice of Scotland, from the Peer to the peasant—by the following extract of a letter, with which we have been favoured, and which was certainly never intended for publication. Its sound, clear, practical, good sense, will speak for itself. It is simply the communication of a gentleman living entirely upon his property in the north of Scotland, to a friend in London.

"Every species of produce is daily declining in value, and the farmer feels experimentally that he must partake in the general suffering; of that he would not and ought not to complain, but the agitation which the proposed alteration of our Scotch currency has occasioned, is daily

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

producing a degree of distress and despondency, which must eventually be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

"Illustrative of this, permit me to give you a brief sketch of *our* banking system---the foundation of the security and confidence in which it rests. 1st. On the numerous partners of which the different companies in general consist, among whom, particularly in *county* banks, a large proportion of the landed proprietors are to be found. 2dly. on the liability of every individual partner to the full extent of his whole heritable and moveable property, which I believe in England you call real and personal estate. 3dly. On our *Record*, in which every deed and incumbrance affecting real property must be registered before it can become onerous; and this being open to public inspection, any one who risks his money on doubtful security, has himself alone to blame. 4thly. On the *weekly* exchange of notes, betwixt all the banks, when the balances must be paid either in gold or in bills on London, considered equivalent thereto.

"As a proof of the undoubted efficacy of a liability so constituted, I shall adduce the only two instances (excepting a trifling concern in Stirling and Falkirk) of bankruptcy which have ever taken place among Scotch banks; to wit, those of Ayr and Fife. In the case of the former, although that bank failed for a sum more than fifty times greater than its subscription list, yet every creditor was paid the last penny of principal and interest, entirely out of the heritable or real estates of the partners and their debtors. In reference to the Fife bank, which suspended payment in December last, I need only say that the whole debts and engagements were taken up by the British Linen Company National Bank in the course of two days, on the security which the real estates of the Fife partners afforded, and thus the panic was scarce known, and still less felt in any part of the kingdom.

"Our system of registration requires no comment---and the weekly exchange of notes is certainly the most effectual barrier against our issues that can well be devised, for that banker would infallibly be mad, who, in addition to his other responsibilities, would persist in issuing notes, on which heavy stamp duty is paid, for a circulation that seldom could exceed a *week*, and the certainty of its being returned upon him for its value in gold.

"So much for the stability and solidity of our banks---now as to the mode of their operation.

"In the first place, then, besides the original subscriptions of the partners, any farther calls which exigencies require, may be considered as available, because any drawback in that respect would involve the whole concern in ruin. This, however, is seldom resorted to, and in fact, in many cases, the amount of subscription is never required. From having no poor's rates to depend on, the lower classes here are invariably disposed to save small sums, in order to provide for future emergencies; the moment they scrape together a few pounds, they are deposited with the banker, and when once lodged there, may be added to, but seldom uplifted, unless from dire necessity. The aggregate of these deposits is much beyond what you could conceive, and consisting generally of sums from 10*l*. to 100*l*. The poor people could no where else find those who would thus transact this sort of business with them, unless needy people with whom their property would be unsafe, and by whom they would be exposed to constant loss and imposition. I may here remark, that almost the whole deposits belong to this class---those having the command of larger sums, lending out their cash at a higher rate of interest, as the banks uniformly give one per cent. less for deposits than the current rate. These deposits from the chief part of the trading capital of our banks, and are generally employed in the following manner:---1st, By being lent out at an advance of one per cent. interest on bills at short dates, seldom exceeding two months---2ndly, By discounting bills to merchants, manufacturers, &c. in which operation the banks retain the interest from the sum advanced.---3dly, By opening cash accounts with individuals under bond and caution for a specific amount---and, 4thly, By investing the surplus capital not called into action by any of the foregoing modes, in the funds, or other Government securities.

"What could be worse timed than any attempt to disturb a system constituted on so solid a foundation, acted on with so great advantage to all parties for upwards of a century, and even now, amid all the convulsions which have shaken *credit* to its centre, possessing the entire confidence of all parties; and if alteration *must* be made what could be more injudicious and inapplicable to *our* situation, than withdrawing the notes under 5*l*. from circulation? It is not by *these* that over-trading and speculation is fostered with us, nor is it obvious to my perception that such can be the case any where else---as *heavier metal* must be brought into play before the effects to be dreaded from these causes can be produced. Small notes, however, are the very nerves and sinews of our limited operations, and without them every thing around us must soon be at a stand.

"Allow me to state here, our cash accounts would be affected, as one instance of the evils which would arise from the projected alteration of our currency, and that too, one with which perhaps you are least acquainted. At present, every merchant and manufacturer, cattle dealer, farmer, proprietor, &c. &c. by means of a cash account is entitled to draw out and pay into the bank *at pleasure*, any sum or sums, not exceeding the original amount for which bond was granted, paying one per cent. more, and receiving one per cent. less, on the balances, as they may be found against or for him at the settlement of the account, which takes place yearly. By these means all small payments are promptly made, without every man being obliged to carry about money in his pocket for that purpose; and no one need have five pounds to spare without drawing interest for it. It enables the manufacturer to pay his work people to-night, while his returns are only available to-morrow---the cattle dealer to buy in one market, when circumstances have prevented him from selling in another---the farmer to pay his demands on him, without hurrying his produce to an unfavourable market---and the Laird to pay his household accounts regularly, even if he should have to wait a short time for his rents. In these and a thousand other instances, a temporary advance of cash, which may be replaced at pleasure, and perhaps in the course of a few days or weeks, is of incalculable advantage to a poor country, and makes every thing go on smoothly and profitably; while, were our transactions confined to our own immediate and individual resources, they would soon be contracted within a very limited scale.

As a matter of curiosity and an indubitable proof of the advantages derived from cash accounts, I shall give you the state of my operations upon a 500*l*. credit for the last ten years. The aggregate amount of advances to me, 15,178*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.; ditto of interest paid on the whole balances against me for that period, 11*s*. 7*d*.!!!---Now shew me by what other plan such accommodations could be afforded *at so cheap a rate*, and that too without vesting a single pound in the bank that could have paid in a farthing of interest any where else. Should the small notes be withdrawn, all this most secure and beneficial system must be knocked on the head, for in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, small notes are the *only* currency required for this purpose, which no banker affords at present free of all expence to himself, except that of the paper, plate, and stamp. But should gold be substituted, he must purchase every sovereign that he issues, and he will hardly, I fear, be induced to take the trouble of paying it out and taking it in *hourly*, with all the risk and chance of loss, *exactly on the terms he pays for the gold himself*, and by the law he is debarred from exacting any higher. Where then would the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and retail dealer of every description have to look for their usual accommodations in the above very important respect, and where would be the stimulus to industry and economy on the part of the lower classes? Compare the amount of our imports with that of our exports---the amount of taxes yearly remitted to the Exchequer, with the trifling disbursements by Government in this part of the kingdom, taking also into account the large proportion of our land rents spent in the sister kingdom, by our Peers, and richer Commoners, M. P.'s, and other *absentees*; and let any man of common sense say whether, under such circumstances, it be within the verge of possibility, that any metallic currency that can be introduced into Scotland can remain within it so as to serve the purpose of a circulating medium for that country.

"The whole thing is so much at variance with the usual sound views of our present enlightened Ministry, that I cannot persuade myself of what you hinted at in a former letter, of their cramming gold down our throats whether we will or not; and however applicable such a measure may be to the situation and circumstances of England, of which I am quite incompetent to judge, I will fearlessly pronounce it, if carried into effect *here*, to be fraught with more disastrous consequences to this part of the united kingdom, than any thing which has occurred since the fatal project of Darien.

"I am aware of its being a great *international* question, and that to be judged of correctly, the measures of Government ought to be received as affecting the united kingdom *as a whole*. But I have not been an inattentive observer of the manner in which things proceed in the narrow circle in which I have moved; and whatever benefits may accrue to the wealthier parts of the empire from the annihilation of the small note currency, nothing short of the *demonstration of experience*, will convince me of its not proving a death-blow to *our* rising energies and unfledged prosperity."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MAY 18.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—One of the greatest discoveries yet made in navigation has transpired, and the patent has been abandoned in consequence of the technicalities of the Patent Laws. Three-fourths of the fuel now used in steam navigation will be saved. The vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machinary, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, as compared with that now in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the cone is in contact with the burning coals which surround it. Their heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapour, at the temperature of 656° of Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasticity produced the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well. The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again with 140 horse power.

"At the end of last year, we are told that the number of physicians who practised in London amounted in all only to 174, which number, as compared to the amount of population, allows only one physician for 7,000 inhabitants. The number of surgeons who practised in this metropolis at the same time, is stated at 1,000; the number of apothecaries at 2,000 and that of chemists and druggists at 300. Thus the Medical Staff of London would amount to 3,474, of which the number of physicians would only be as one to 18. In Paris the proportion is widely different. In that capital the number of physicians is 600---that of surgeons 128, and that of apothecaries 181.---Thus in Paris the class of physicians, instead of being to the other branches of the profession as 1 to 18, is nearly five times as numerous as the surgeons, more than three times as numerous as the apothecaries, and twice as numerous as both. In the other cities of Europe, where medical practice is most deserving of attention, the proportions are nearer those of the French than the English capital. The first remark that strikes us as the result of this statistical account, is the amazing difference between medical corps in Paris and London compared in both cases with the number of inhabitants. In this city we have 3,474 medical practitioners of various descriptions to take charge of the health of 1,200,000 inhabitants; in Paris, 900 practitioners do the same office for 800,000 people; being in the former case as 1 to 345, and in the latter as 1 to 900.

"With such extraordinary medical assistance in this metropolis, it would be rather singular if many of us were left to die a natural death. The thing is truly appalling! Only think of nearly 4,000 regular physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, and druggists,---without including the irregular troops of corn-doctors, horse-doctors, tooth-docters, and quack-doctors---let loose upon us every day, to the imminent danger of our lives or liberties, our persons, or our purses! There is no wonder, though our bills of mortality are longer than our other bills.—Taking the number of deaths in this metropolis at the annual average of 30,000, only about seven persons and a half are left to be dispatched by one practitioner!"

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MAY 20.

A striking illustration of the mischiefs resulting from tampering with Currency, was afforded last night in the House of Commons, in the discussion on Col. BIRD's Petition, complaining of the depreciation of the Currency of the Cape of Good Hope. The rix-dollar had been fixed by Sir DAVID BAIRD, by Proclamation, at 3*s*. 6*d*. It had gradually fallen, till in 1825 it was down to 1*s*. 6*d*. The depreciation was occasioned by the inconvertibility of the paper into specie, and the excess to which that circumstance necessarily gave rise. To pay debts contracted when the dollar was at 3*s*. 6*d*., with 1*s*. 6*d*. is literally defrauding the creditor. The sooner a system of this kind is put an end to, the better; but in introducing the Currency of England, respect ought to be paid to the rights of individuals. We fear, however, that a graduated scale for engagements, according to the value of contracts at the time they were entered into, will not be without its inconvenience in practice.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—MAY 22.

Six thousand eight hundred pounds were, we understand, paid down in cash to the GREAT UNKNOWN, by an eminent Bookseller, in Paternoster-row, for the copyright of the Historical Novel of *Woodstock*.

YATES will carry his very entertaining *Reminiscences* into the country, at the close of the present season, after reaping an abundant harvest at the Adelphi. Notwithstanding YATES's deserves success, all rivalry between him and that perfectly original genius, CHARLES MATHEWS, is entirely out of the question.

The health of Lady SCOTT, wife of Sir WALTER SCOTT, whose death has just happened at Abbotsford, had long been in a declining state. A very affecting letter, addressed by the Worthy Baronet to a friend in London, and recently received, mentioned, in very afflicting terms, the painful event as inevitable, and the family were prepared for the result.

THE EXAMINER,—MAY 22.

At the late sale by Mr. Christie, of Lord Radstock's Pictures, Mr. A. Baring bought *The Daughter of Herodias with the Head of St. John*, by Titian, for 1,890*l*. Nearly all the works obtained good prices,—some of them a great deal more than Lord Radstock gave for them. The total produce of the collection was 23,723*l*.

Mrs. Siddons visited the British Artists' Institution, in Suffolk street, on Saturday week. She was accompanied by two of her granddaughters. Her appearance bespoke perfect health.

Eighty-six Bills on Friday week received the Royal Assent. A trifling addition to the "Statutes at Large"!

PHYSICIANS.—A publication of some value has made its appearance under the title of *An Exposition of the State of the Medical Profession in the British Dominions, and of the injurious Effects of the Monopoly by usurpation of the College of Physicians in London.* The effect of the College of Physicians, the author complains—is, that we are over-apothecaried and under-physicianed,—very slightly advised and most unmercifully drugged.

There are no less than sixteen candidates for the situation of Morning Preacher to the Foundling Hospital.

The Committee of Management of Drury-Lane Theatre have presented a handsome silver vase to Mr. Stanfield, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of his great exertions in the scenic department of the theatre.

HORRIBLE.—The brig *Hunter*, from Bourdeaux, fell in with a wreck of an English ship, loaded with timber, in lat. 45. 58. long. 22. 30. Part of three human skeletons were found on board, which, from appearance, the crew had subsisted upon for some time. Pieces of flesh, with long hair, and several articles of females dress, were found, the whole presenting a scene of distress not to be described.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
MAY 29.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ENSUING GENERAL ELECTION.

YORKSHIRE.—There *is* to be a contest for the city of York. This is a settled thing, and it has at length been resolved to have a contest for the county. Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, a wealthy manufacturer, and a man of considerable landed property in Cumberland, has announced himself the fifth candidate. Mr. Marshall stands upon Whig principles, and unites with Lord Milton, as we understand. The present candidates are, the two members, Lord Milton and Mr. Wortley, and Mr. Fontaine Wilson, and Mr. Dunnombe; the two latter gentlemen are staunch Tories, and anti-Catholics,. The attempt made by Mr. Marshall is upon the permanence of the Whigs, who are not satisfied with the arrangement of having three Tory members, and but one Whig, for the large county of York. All this seems fair and equitable. But we would ask, if a second Whig, why not one of the House of Carlisle?

BEVERLEY.—Mr. Lane Fox has declined for Beverley. There will be a contest here.

PONTEFRACT.—A severe contest here. Mr. Hardy, the barrister, will certainly come in.

CUMBERLAND will not be contested. It will return Mr. John Lowther, and Mr. Curwen. A contest here, however, would unseat Mr. Curwen, if not shake Mr. John Lowther. It is surprising that Lord Morpeth is not set up for this county, on the Devonshire interest.

CARLISLE.—Mr. James retires. Sir James Graham, bart, of Nethersby, will endeavour to succeed him; but many think, that if an opposition were attempted, Sir James Graham would scarcely venture to undergo the expense. He is, we think, too prudent and circumspect a man. Besides, Carlisle is not easily bad. The Lowthers are very strong here, and Mr. Philip Musgrave is sure.

COCKERMOUTH.—It is said that the Lowthers will certainly be opposed in this borough. We know not by whom, or upon what interest.

WESTMORELAND.—Here will be a mighty contest.

There are already three candidates for the representation of the city of Oxford in Parliament, viz. John Ingram Lockhart, Esq. and Sir C. Wetherell, the present members for that place, who will be opposed by Wm. Hughes Hughes, Esq. of Clapham. The latter gentleman, at a meeting of his friends in London a few days back, pledged himself to vote for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and against any further concessions to the Catholics.

The contest for the ensuing election for the University of Cambridge will be unusually severe. There are no less than four candidates—the Attorney-General, Viscount Petworth, H. Goulburn, Esq. and W. Bankes, Esq.

We are informed that a renewed offer has been made to Mr. Goulburn of the representation of the City of Dubling, coming from such a variety of interests and parties, as left very little doubt of his success, and probably without opposition. We understand, however, that the Right Hon. Gentleman considers his prospects of representing this University of too favourable a nature to permit him to hesitate a moment in declining the offers from the metropolis of the sister kingdom.—[*Cambridge Chronicle.*)

Sir Jacob Astley starts for the county of Norfolk. Mr. Harvey, who had for a while retired, resumes his pretensions to the city. Mr. Sergeant Firth has put forth an advertisement, offering himself as a candidate on anti-Catholic principles chiefly.

Mr. Hart Davis retires from Bristol on the

zeore of ill health His son-in-law, Mr. J. Scandrett Harford, Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. William Peel, are all mentioned as the probable candidates to succeed him in the Tory interest. Mr. Bright will, of course, stand upon the Whig interest, and is not expected to be opposed.

At Hereford, notwithstanding the wish of Viscount Eastnor to retire, it has been determined by some of his constituents still to nominate him. Mr. Clive and Mr. Blakemore are the new candidates for the city.

The invitation to Mr. Huskisson to permit himself again to be put in nomination for the representation of Liverpool in the ensuing Parliament, before it was sent off, received the signatures of 632 of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, of all political parties.—The following is a copy of Mr. Huskisson's answer:—

"Somerset-place, May 20.

"Gentlemen,—My friend Mr. Bolton has this day delivered to me a requisition, conveying in terms most flattering to my feelings, the expression of your readiness and desire to use every exertion in supporting my re-election as your representative in the next House of Commons. I will frankly own to you, that before I received this requisition, my mind had been made up to solicit the renewal of the high and important trust which the expected dissolution of the present Parliament must, ere long, place at your disposal. Apart from all motives of honourable distinction connected with that trust, I could not but feel that the tender, at least, of my farther services, was the only return, however inadequate, which I could make for the decided approbation with which you had so recently marked my past conduct. The number, as well as the respectability, satisfy me that I am not thought undeserving of the continued confidence of my constituents. I receive, therefore, with all gratitude, the pledge of your united co-operation to secure my return for Liverpool—a pledge which it will be my pride to give you an opportunity of redeeming at the hustings, whenever the election may take place.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, with truth, respect, and attachment, your most obedient and faithful servant.

"WILLIAM HUSKISSON."

LEICESTER.—Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Pares retire. Mr. Evans and Mr. Cave are actively canvassing this Borough. Another candidate is spoken of in the person of Sir C. Hastings, Bart.

DOVER.—Joseph Butterworth, Esq. one of our Members, has just reached this place from London, to commence a canvass of the town. Mr. Paulett Thomson, and Mr. Halcombe, are actively canvassing.

TREGONY.—Dr. Lushington, and Mr. Brougham, jun. (the brother of the barrister), are candidates on the interest of Lord Darlington; Mr. Gordon, and Mr. M'Kellop on the independent interest.

CALLINGTON.—Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Dundas are opposed to Mr. Baring and Mr. Attwood.

BARNSTAPLE.—The candidates are Sir F. Ommaney and Mr. Hodgson (the present Members), Mr. Henry Alexander, and Mr. Alderman Atkins; the motto of the Worthy Alderman seems to be, "Perseverance," since he has already started three times for the Parliamentary plate on the same course, and been distanced.

PENRYN.—The present Members, Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Stanton, retire; the candidates are, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Freshfield, and Lord Perceval.

We have authority to state, that there is no truth in the report now so prevalent, that Lord Rancliffe intends to offer himself as a candidate for this town at the approaching election. —(*Nottingham Mercury.*)

It has been generally reported, both here and at Lewes, during the last few days, that it is not the intention of Mr. Cavendish to come forward as a candidate for the county of Sussex. —(*Brighton Gazette.*)

KIRKALDY.—Lieutenant General Sir R. C. Fergusson having announced his intention of again offering himself a candidate for the representation of this district of burghs at the next election, the Magistrates and Council met on Tuesday, and unanimously agreed to support him.

We hear that Lord Francis Leveson Gower will be chosen the representative for the county of Sutherland.

Bridgewater will not be contested, Mr. Nolan having withdrawn his pretensions.

The present members for Plymouth, Sir Thomas Byam Martin and Sir William Congreve, are likely to be returned without opposition.

Mr. Chaplin and Sir Wm. Ingilby have addressed the freemen of the City of Lincoln, and the independent interest is yet wide awake, as the honourable baronet expresses himself; the candidates must not therefore be too certain of walking over the course as to the city o Lincoln.—(*Stamford News.*)

It is the intention of the friends of freedom in the city of Lincoln to nominate their present worthy representative, Mr. J. Williams, on the day of the approaching election, and to support him by all the means in their power, on the principles which actuated them at the last general election in the return of Mr. Smith.—(*Ibid.*)

Augustus Henry O'Neil, Esq. has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Hull.

Mr. H. G. Bennett withdraws from Shrewsbury. Mr. Butterworth's friends are canvassing Coventry on his behalf.

The town of Stockbridge, famous in its past annals for similar proceedings, presents at this time a true scene of election bustle; eating, drinking, promising, and speechifying, are going on from morning till night. The candidates in the interest of the new patron are, General Grosvenor and George Wilbraham; while for Mr. Barham, who is endeavouring to recover his interests (which report said he had disposed of), are Mr. Douglas Kinnaird and General Donkin.—(*Devizes Gazette.*)

Mr. Pendarves' friends are making the greatest exertions to get him returned for the county of Cornwall.

A very strong contest is expected for the borough of Maldon. The candidates are Mr. Wynn, Mr. Leonard, and Mr. Dick.

No opposition has yet appeared against Mr. Harvey, for Colchester, who is expected to walk over the ground.

Mr. Donovan is making great efforts in Lewes. On Monday evening last, he visited the Pink and Strong Club, and on the same evening, Sir John Shelley paid his respects to the Porter Club.

Mr. Forester, of Willey Park, and Mr. Thompson, of Eserick, near Yorkshire, are canvassing the borough of Wenlock.

The two Mr. Whitmores are canvassing the electors of Bridgenorth.

Sir C. Cole is expected to be returned without opposition for Glamorganshire,

We understand that Mr. Jones, the present member for Carmarthen, will be returned at the next election without opposition.

Mr. Baring and Mr. Warre retire from Taunton; General Peachy, Mr. Cresswell, and Mr. Seymour, candidates.

Mr. Guest, a great iron-founder, of Wales, comes in for Honiton, without opposition, instead of Mr. Cust, who retires from age.

Joseph Marryat, Esq. eldest son of the deceased member for Sandwich, and brother of Capt. Marryat, R. N. has declared himself a candidate to represent that place; and, we understand, that the Hon. Henry Dundas, eldest son of Lord Melville, means to offer himself upon the Ministerial interest, as both Sir George Warrender, and Henry Bonham. Esq. it is said, mean to decline.

Mr. Maberley is to be opposed at Abingdon, by Mr. Duffield, of Marcham Park.

Sir W. C. De Crespigny, Bart, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday evening last, and was welcomed by his constituents with every demonstration of joy, ringing of bells, &c.

Colonel Torrens completed last week his canvass of the resident free burgesses of Ipswich, in behalf of Mr. Haldimand and himself. Mr. Mackinnon, and R. A. Dundas, Esq. are also spoken of as candidates.

The Hon. Capt. Percy withdraws from the representation of Stamford; and Thos. Chaplin, Esq. (brother of the member for the county) is a candidate to succeed him. Lord Thomas Cecil, the brother of the Marquess of Exeter, again stands forward.

Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. has come forward on the Corporation or *Blue* interest at Leicester, and commenced a canvass on Monday last. The other candidates are Mr. Evans and Mr. Otway Cave.

The son of Mr. Henry Hunt arrived in this town on Saturday evening last, and in an address to the populace assembled at the Market-place, informed them of his father's intention to offer himself for the representation of this county at the ensuing election.—(*Taunton Courier.*)

Mr. Wood, the barrister, continues to meet with the most gratifying reception amongst the electors of Preston.

There is every probability that Lancashire will be contested. Colonel Wilson, of Dallam Tower, has issued an address to the freeholders, in which he states it to be his intention to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages.

The Hon. W. Johnstone Hope, of the Admiralty, offers himself as a candidate for the county of Dumfries.

It is expected that Sir Edward Knatchbull and Mr. Honywood will be again returned for the county of Kent, without opposition. The same is also expected with the present members for Maidstone.—(*Maidstone Journal.*)

All the delights of a contested election in Chester are apparently not far distant. The Hon. Robert Grosvenor offers himself to the notice of the freemen, in the room of his gallant relative, General Grosvenor. The appearance in due time, of a candidate on the independent interest, is announced. General Egerton has, we understand, declined the invitation to offer himself a candidate.—(*Chester Courant.*)

The freemen of Boston have sent a pressing invitation to their former member, Mr. W. A. Madocks, who represented them in five Parliaments, to come forward at the ensuing election.

PRESTON.—We understand that Sir Thomas Hesketh has refused to stand a contest for this borough at the approaching election, and that, in consequeuce of this refusal, Samuel Horrocks, jun. Esq. will be proposed by the Tory party.—(*Stockport Advertiser.*)

HERTFORD.—Mr. Byron addressed the public here on Tuesday last, after having been escorted through the town in procession, thanking them for the kind expression of their feelings towards him, evinced by their attendance upon him that day, and indulging the hope, that they would muster equally powerful when called upon to exercise the privilege of electing their representatives.

STAFFORD.—Ralph Benson, Esq. has signified his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the Borough of Stafford. Sir George Chetwynd, one of the present borough members, has declined to offer himself. The three gentlemen who now present themselves to the choice of the electors are Richard Ironmonger, Esq. J. Campbell, Esq. and Ralph. Benson, Esq.

YARMOUTH.—Colonel Anson and Mr. Rumbold are canvassing the out voters—no opposition is expected.

J. G. Lennox and W. S. Poyntz, again offer themselves as candidates for the City of Chichester.

We are sorry to hear from respectable authority, that Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. one of the representatives for the Borough of Stafford, intends, after the approaching dissolution, to retire from Parliament.—(*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*)

Ralph Benson, Esq. has signified his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the Borough of Stafford; Richard Ironmonger, Esq. and J. Campbell, Esq. also offer themselves for the same Borough.—(*Ibid.*)

General Donkin is canvassing at Stockbridge Hants.

Mr. Harvey has declined to stand for Norwich, and has recommended to the citizens Mr. J. Peel. Mr. William Smith offers the continuance of his services. In his address, the hon. gentleman tells his constituents, "that he shall esteem it the highest honour with which his public services of 42 years can be crowned, if called upon by their free and independent voices; but that he will not pay for that honour, nor incur any expense which the law does not require."—(*Norfolk Chronicle.*)

Mr. Wildman has announced his intention of withdrawing himself from the representation of Colchester. D. W. Harvey, Esq. offers himself, and yesterday commenced an active canvass.—(*Colchester Gazette.*)

Sir Charles Abney Hastings, of Willesley Parke, has come forward to offer himself as another candidate for this borough.—(*Leicester Journal, May* 26.)

The numerous friends of Mr. Cavendish have heard, with surprise and regret, that it is not the intention of that gentleman to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Sussex, at the approaching general election. The return of Mr. Burrell and Mr. Curteis will, therefore, be unopposed.—(*Brighton Herald.*)

The voters at Seaford are all alive—large handbills were suddenly posted in that ancient borough on Thursday, representing that two gentlemen of wealth intended to offer themselves for that place, in opposition to the present members.

It is not expected that, at the approaching election, the borough of Arundel will be contested; but that John Atkins and Ed. Lombe, Esqs. will come in without opposition.

It is said that Mr. Jones, the present member for Carmarthen, will be returned at the next election without opposition.

The ancient town of Rye, in Kent, is expected to present some singular proceedings at the ensuing election. It is generally understood, that the gentlemen who claim the freedom and privileges of the borough, on the payment of scot and lot, intend proposing and supporting two candidates, in opposition to those who may be nominated by the present freemen and the members of the old corporation; and as it is presumed each party will return their members, the subject in dispute may be thus brought before the House of Commons, and be settled.

Mr. Dundas again offers himself as a candidate for the representation of Edinburgh.

A correspondent of an Edinburgh Newspaper, writes, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland is about to be opposed by a wealthy commoner, in the Crail District of Burghs, and he talks very exultingly of the downfall of the influence of the loyal and constitutional family of A——r. We believe we can assure the *Scotsman*, that that influence is as safe from a fall as ever it was, and the Learned Lord as far from a defeat.—(*Leeds Intelligencer.*)

It is confidently stated, that Sir Hugh Innes, of Lochalsh, Bart. will be re-elected for the district of burghs which he represents at present. —(*Inverness Courier.*)

If Lord Brabazon persists in standing for the county of Dublin, a very arduous contest will be the consequence, and the chief struggle it is supposed will be with Colonel H. White.

The county of Westmeath, we are told, will be contested: Col. Packenham, it is said, is likely to lose what is fantastically enough called the High Protestant interest, for his conduct during the last Session on the Catholic Question. Colonel Rochfort offers himself on the Purple and Orange interest—& it is, therefore, a matter for Mr. Tuite, Mr. Malone, and other dominant interests in this county, to consider whether they will succumb to the new candidate, or whether they will throw their support into the scale of private honour, public integrity, and personal worth.—(*Dublin Evening Post.*)

Mr. James Daly is certain of his return for the county of Galway; the contest will be between Mr. Martin, and Lambert, of Cregclare, the new candidate, who is promised all the influence of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The resignation of Mr. St. George, of Tyrone, is much regretted. Mr. Burke, the candidate for the town, is opposed to the corporation.—*Cork Constitution.*)

It is stated, that Mr. Ormsby Vandeleur, of Kilrush, will not contest the representation of the county of Clare; therefore, it is supposed that the eldest son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., one of the present members, and the Right Hon. Vesey Fitz-Gerald, will be returned without opposition. It is likewise stated, that William O'Brien, second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, will be returned for the town of Ennis.—(*Limerick Chronicle.*)

The last Northumberland contest is said to have cost each candidate 3000*l.* a day! and the sitting member purchased the return of a few short months at an outlay of 50,000*l.*—(*Morning Paper.*)

SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.

Tuesday afternoon, a Coroner's inquest was held before Mr. GELL, Coroner for Westminster, at the Yorkshire Grey, in Piccadilly, on the body of the Rev. Francis Lee, who put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, at his residence, No. 11, in the Albany. The Jury being sworn, went to take a view of the body, which presented a most appalling sight. The unfortunate gentleman was stretched at full length on his back in his bed-room, with his shoulders resting slantingly on a small trunk, holding firmly grasped in his right hand a double barrel fowling-piece, the muzzle of one of which was close to his mouth, and appeared to have been recently discharged. He had no covering on but a night-shirt and a grey cloth dressing-gown. The entire upper part of the head was altogether blown off from the nose upwards, and the brains and skull of the unhappy gentleman were scattered against the wall. His bed seemed to be much tumbled, and the curtains all undrawn. He lay with his feet towards one side of the bed, and his head close in an angle of the apartment.

Several witnesses were examined, by whose evidence it appeared, that in consequence of some transactions which the deceased has lately had with another person, concerning a house in the Regent's Quadrant, and other business, his mind has been for some days past very much disturbed, and that on Sunday and Monday morning before the commission of the rash act, he was quite in an unsound state of intellect. Mr. Wake, a surgeon, was called in about two o'clock on Monday, when the deceased was first discovered by the servant girl, but he had then been dead above one hour. His death must have been instantaneous; no person whatever heard any report of the gun, although at the time his son, a young man about 20 years of age, was in bed in an adjoining room, and the servant maid sitting in another equally near. The deceased was stated to be a gentleman of good fortune, and had a country house in Lancashire. He was a married man, but none of the witnesses had ever seen his wife, or heard where she lived. She did not live with the deceased.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict—"That the deceased shot himself while in a state of lunacy."

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN LAYMAN.

The melancholy death of this meritorious and distinguished Officer & Author, by suicide, has created the greatest anxiety and alarm amongst the visitors and inhabitants of Cheltenham, and although the Coroner's Inquest was held before John Cooke, Esq. at the Swan Inn, the cause which led to the act of self-destruction is involved in considerable mystery.

The deceased was, it appears, an author of several works upon Naval Architecture, and a brave Officer. He was about sixty years of age—a married man, without family.

Mr. Sadler, the High Constable, who had been indefatigable in collecting evidence, &c., produced a slip of paper which had been found near the Bath, in which the deceased had been discovered with his throat cut, on which was written, in pencil, the following lines, in a strong, steady, and legible hand:—

"Captain Edgecumbe will explain,—but should he not arrive before the Inquest takes place, the accompanying may be opened by the Coroner."

John Goward, one of the Guides at the Bath, proved that the deceased called at the Baths on Monday and ordered a Bath to be got ready for him the following day at four o'clock, at 95 heat. He came punctually on the following day (Tuesday), went into the Bath-room, and ordered witness to let him remain there for an hour; deceased was particular relative to the bolt of the door; witness was greatly astonished when he went to the Bath at five o'clock and found the deceased in the Bath quite dead, with his throat cut. There was a razor lying on the side of the Bath, which was given to Mr. Sadler. The deceased had undressed himself, and had hung up his clothes in the greatest order.

Jacob Jeremiah Holdship, a Quaker, affirmed, that he was Manager of the Baths, and had known the deceased for three years; he had been changeable and wavering within the last three weeks. Witness saw him come to the Bath, and he gave witness a note or letter to take to Mrs. Layman. Witness saw him in the Bath in the situation before described, quite dead; he found the slip of paper given to Mr. Sadler, and a parcel. The deceased was a married man, and lived pretty happily with his wife, excepting on matters of cookery.

Here the Coroner opened the parcel alluded to above; it contained two books, one written by the deceased, and the other the celebrated work of Accum, the Chemist. It also contained several letters.

Mr. M. Jones was convinced that he was not of sound mind at the time he committed the act.

The Coroner and Jury now proceeded to Woodland Cottage to view the body, wither it had been removed, under the direction of Sir Wm. Hicks, Bart., the Chief Magistrate. The left side of the throat presented a cut of several inches in length and depth, which must have occasioned almost instant death.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—"Insanity."

A dreadful affair took place in a house fronting the terrace, on the Walmer-road, in the vicinity of Deal, a few days since. The unhappy author of the tragedy, a Mr. Hamilton, it is reported, has lately laboured under some pecuniary embarrassments, which have so fatally affected his mind as, in an evil hour, to lead him to the commission of an act at which humanity shudders. On the day of his death, he expressed some apprehensions that he should be arrested for debt, which he seemed much to dread. At this moment a knocking was heard at the door, which he said he was much afraid was the bailiffs; his wife immediately went up stairs in order to ascertain who it might be, where she was followed by the husband, who had concealed a razor in his hand, and placing his arm round her neck in the act of kissing her, he drew the razor across her throat, fortunately, without touching any vital part; the poor woman threw up the window and called for assistance, the blood at the same time flowing from the wound. On entering the house an awful spectacle presented itself: the unhappy man was found weltering in his blood; for the alarm being given, he, with the same instrument of destruction, inflicted a deep wound on his throat, completely severing the windpipe and the jugular artery; in this deplorable situation he lingered some time and then expired; and to the last he seemed to indicate a strong desire to kiss the poor woman, who lay near him bleeding profusely. The most prompt assistance was given

by the gentlemen of the faculty, and we are happy to state the most sanguine hopes are entertained that the widow will survive. On the 19th the melancholy termination of her husband's life was cautiously made known to her, which seemed greatly to affect her An inquest was held by W. Cocking Esq. Coroner, on the body, when, after minutely examining all the evidence that could be adduced, the Jury were of opinion that the deceased committed the rash act in a fit of insanity.—*Kent Herald.)*

On Wednesday morning a dreadful accident took place on the premises of Mr. Maudsley engineer, in the Westminister-road, by the falling of the wall of the manufactory, in consequence of the weight of the roof, which was of cast iron. There were about 80 men employed in that part of the building at the time the accident occurred, when one young man was unfortunately crushed to death, and another died shortly after. There are now thirteen lying at the hospital, dreadfully mutilated. An Inquest was held on the two persons who were killed, when the Jury returned verdicts in both cases—"That the deceased met their deaths by the falling of a roof, but what occasioned its fall is not known; and a deodand of 1s.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—June 2.

We hear, on authority on which we can place reliance, that the following distinguished persons are to be raised to the British Peerage:—Lord Balcarras, Mr. James Stuart Wortley, Mr. Charles Rose Ellis, Mr. Duncombe, Sir John Leicester, Sir Charles Stuart, Sir Charles Long, Lord Northland, and the Lady of Sir H. Halford. We also understand, that the mother of the Right Honourable Vesey Fitzgerald is to be created an Irish Peeress, and that he is to succeed Sir Charles Long as Paymaster of the Forces. There being no precedent of a Physician raised to the British Peerage, and it being the gracious intention of his Majesty to enoble the family of Sir Henry Halford, it has been found necessary, for the accomplishment of that purpose to confer the title upon Lady Halford.—*Morning Paper.*

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

June 3,

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte, and of his Residence on board H. M. S. Bellerophon; with a Detail of the principal Events that occurred in that Ship, between 24th May and 8th August 1815. By Captain F. L. Maitland, C. B. 8vo. pp. 248. London, 1826. Colburn.

This is a narrative of great historical and personal interest, and will, as far as it goes, serve as an authentic standard by which to estimate the character of Buonaparte, especially at the last pinch of his adverse fortune, as well as the characters of those who followed him at that period. The statements of a British officer and man of honour like Captain Maitland, can be implicitly relied upon; and, were it otherwise, there is so distinct and obvious a tone of truth and candour in these pages, that, even if published anonymously, it would, we think, have carried along with it a perfect conviction of the accuracy of the facts related. At all events, this is a work which must be taken out of the common routine of modern publications. It is not the flippant novel of the day—nor the amusing travel—nor the entertaining biography, which, touching so many points and persons known to the reader, makes him, as it were, one in the book; but a production which, besides gratifying the curiosity of the passing time, must last as a memorial for future ages, and form a connecting link in those annals which transmit to posterity a knowledge of the extraordinary events which the existing generation has lived to witness. With this exordium, we shall direct attention to the principal matters recorded by Captain Maitland.

When Buonaparte fled from Paris to Rochefort, several plans of escape to America were proposed to him;* but the vigilance of the British cruizers rendered them all impracticable. Among other *ruses* to mislead the latter, the commander of the Bellerophon tells us, in describing the negotiations with him—

"During the above-mentioned conversation, I asked Las Cases where Buonaparte then was? he replied, 'At Rochefort; I left him there yesterday evening.' General Lallemand then said, 'The emperor lives at the hotel in the Grand Place, and is now so popular there, that the inhabitants assemble every evening in front of the house, for the purpose of seeing him, and crying, *Vive-l'Empereur!*' I then asked how long it would take to go there; Las Cases answered, 'As the tide will be against us, it will require five or six hours.' Why these false statements were made, I cannot pretend to say; but it is very certain that Buonaparte never quitted the frigates or Isle d'Aix, after his arrival there on the 3d of July. General Lallemand took occasion to ask me if I thought there would be any risk of the people, who might accompany Buonaparte, being given up to the government of France; I replied, 'Certainly not; the British government never could think of doing so, under the circumstances contemplated in the present arrangement."

Lallemand and Savary were, from first to last, terribly frightened for themselves; and this feeling, mixed up with their attachment to Buonaparte, rendered their situation by far the most painful of any belonging to the party, till they were sent off to Malta; but what most strikes us in the foregoing, is the unblushing falsehood of Las Cases. He, however, was not the only one of the ex-emperor's friends who displayed a due proportion of care for self, and a readiness to lie, when necessary, for the Chief. Thus Captain M. says—

"At three in the morning of the 26th of July, Captain Sartorius returned from London; having carried my despatch announcing Buonaparte's intention to embark in the Bellerophon, and brought with him orders for me to proceed to Plymouth Sound. We immediately got under weigh, accompanied by the Myrmidon and Slaney. While heaving the anchor up, Las Cases came upon deck, when I told him the ship was ordered to Plymouth, supposing, if he thought it requisite, he would acquaint his master. Soon after the ship was at sea, Madame Bertrand made her appearance, when she attacked me with some warmth for having neglected to acquaint Buonaparte with the orders I had received, and told me he was excessively offended. As she had once or twice before, when every thing did not go exactly as she wished, held the same language, I determined to ascertain whether Buonaparte had expressed any dissatisfaction, and, if so, to come to an explanation with him; as, though I was inclined to treat him with every proper consideration, it was never my intention to be looked upon as responsible to him for my movements: I therefore told Las Cases what she had said, and requested he would ascertain whether Napoleon really had felt displeased. He immediately went into the cabin, and on his return assured me that there must have been some mistake, as nothing of the kind had taken place."

The whole conduct of this dame was sufficiently *outré*, independently of the grand attempt to throw herself overboard. On this occasion Captain M. relates—

"I went into Madame Bertrand's cabin to see how she was, and found her in bed. I asked her how she could be so indiscreet as to attempt to destroy herself? 'Oh! I am driven to desperation,' she said; 'I do not know what I do; I cannot persuade my husband to remain behind, he being determined to accompany the emperor to St. Helena.' She then ran into a great deal of abuse of Napoleon, saying, 'If his ends are served, he does not care what becomes of other people. 'Tis true he has always given Bertrand lucrative and honourable situations, but the expense attending them is such, that it was impossible to save money; and he has never given him a grant of land, or any thing that permanently bettered our fortune.' On another occasion, she came into the cabin which I occupied when I was writing, and, after exacting a promise of secrecy towards the remainder of the suite, she entreated I would take measures to prevent her husband from accompanying Buonaparte, and begged me to write a letter in her name to Lord Keith, to induce him to interfere. I told her it would appear extremely officious in me to write on such a subject, but that any thing she chose to put on paper I would deliver to his lordship. She did write, and I carried the letter; but his lordship declined interfering, desiring me to say, he considered it the duty of every good wife to follow the fortunes of her husband. In the course of the conversation above mentioned, she became extremely warm in speaking of Napoleon, saying, 'He deserves nothing at our hands; and, indeed, there is not one of his people who would not most gladly quit him.' Whenever she became animated, she could not pour out her feelings in the English language fast enough, (though she spoke it remarkably well, having received her education partly in England) when she had always recourse to French; and though I frequently reminded her that there was nothing but a piece of canvass between us and the ward-room, where there were generally some of the French officers, I could by no means keep her within bounds. The consequence of which was, that all she said was heard and understood by one of them. When Madame Bertrand had left me, Count Montholon requested to speak with me in private. He carried me up to his cabin on the quarter-deck, where I found Generals Gourgand and Lallemand, who told me they had been informed of what Madame Bertrand had said to me; and they requested to see me for the purpose of contradicting her assertion, that they were desirous of quitting Buonaparte: that, so far from that being the case, there was not one of them that would not follow him with pleasure wherever he might be sent, or that would not lay down his life to serve him: they also required secrecy towards the countess. I answered, 'Why really, gentlemen, this is very extraordinary; you pretend to know all that passed in a private conversation I have had with Madame Bertrand, and then to bind me to secrecy: you may depend upon it, I will enter into no such engagement until I know by what means you obtained your information.' They then told me, that one of them had been in the quarter-gallery, and overheard all she said."

Again: when Lord Keith visited the prisoner, after he "came out of the cabin, he remained some time with Buonaparte's suite, who were collected in the state room. Madame Bertrand drew him aside, and entered into conversation with him, saying what she had repeated to me a hundred times, that it would be the height of injustice to send them to St. Helena, and endeavouring to persuade him to interfere in preventing her husband at least from going, should Napoleon be sent there—During the whole of the 29th of July it rained incessantly, and nothing worth relating took place: the Frenchmen were deprived of their usual amusement of admiring the ladies, and being admired in return, not a boat having made its appearance. They often remarked, with the characteristic vivacity of their nation, that they were placed in the situation of Tantalus—so many beauties in view, without the possibility of approaching them."

But Madame B. has rather tempted us forward to anticipate the narrative, and we must fall back from the English to the French coast, On receiving Buonaparte, Captain M. states—

"I said to Monsieur Las Cases, I propose dividing the after-cabin in two, that the ladies may have the use of one part of it. 'If you allow me to give an opinion,' said he, 'the emperor will be better pleased to have the whole of the after-cabin to himself, as he is fond of walking about, and will by that means be able to take more exercise.' I answered, 'As it is my wish to treat him with every possible consideration while he is on board the ship I command, I shall make any arrangement you think will be most agreeable to him.' This is the only conversation that ever passed on the subject of the cabin; and I am the more particular in stating it, as Buonaparte has been described, in some of the public journals, as having taken possession of it in a most brutal way, saying, 'Tout on rien pour moi'—all or nothing for me. I here, therefore, once for all, beg to state most distinctly, that from the time of his coming on board my ship, to the period of his quitting her, his conduct was invariably that of a gentleman; and in no one instance do I recollect him to have made use of a rude expression, or to have been guilty of any kind of ill-breeding. * *

"On coming on board the Bellerophon, he was received without any of the honours generally paid to persons of high rank; the guard was drawn out on the break of the poop, but did not present arms. His majesty's government had merely given directions, in the event of his being captured, for his being removed into any one of his majesty's ships that might fall in with him; but no instructions had been given as to the light in which he was to be viewed. As it is not customary, however, on board a British ship of war, to pay any such honours before the colours are hoisted at eight o'clock in the morning, or after sunset, I made the early hour an excuse for withholding them upon this occasion.

"Buonaparte's dress was an olive-coloured great coat over a green uniform, with scarlet cape and cuffs, green lappels turned back and edged with scarlet, skirts hooked back with bugle horns embroidered in gold; plain sugar-loaf buttons and gold epaulettes; being the uniform of the Chasseur à Cheval of the Imperial Guard. He wore the star, or grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and the small cross of that order; the Iron Crown; and the Union, appended to the button-hole of his left lapel. He had on a small cocked hat, with a tri-coloured cockade; plain gold-hilted sword, military boots, & white waistcoat and breeches. The following day he appeared in shoes, with gold buckles, and silk stockings—the dress he always wore afterwards while with me.

"On leaving the Epervier, he was cheered by her ship's company as long as the boat was within hearing; and Mr. Mott informed me that most of the officers and men had tears in their eyes.

"General Bertrand came first up the ship's side, and said to me, 'The emperor is in the boat.' He then ascended, and, when he came on the quarter-deck, pulled off his hat, and, addressing me in a firm tone of voice, said, 'I am come to throw myself on the protection of your prince and laws.' When I shewed him into the cabin, he looked round and said, 'Une belle chambre,' 'This is a handsome cabin.' I answered, 'Such as it is, sir, it is at your service while you remain on board the ship I command.' He then looked at a portrait that was hanging up, and said, 'Qui est celte jeune personne?' 'Who is that young lady?' 'My wife,' I replied. 'Ah! elle est très jeune et très jolie,' 'Ah! she is both young and pretty.'* He then asked what country-woman she was, begged to know if I had any children, and put a number of questions respecting my country, and the service I had seen. He next requested I would send for the officers, and introduce them to him; which was done, according to their rank. He asked several questions of each, as to the place of his birth, the situation he held in the ship, the length of time he had served, and the actions he had been in. He then expressed a desire to go round the ship; but, as the men had not done cleaning, I told him it was customary to clean the lower decks immediately after their breakfast, that they were then so employed, and, if he would defer visiting the ship until they had finished, he would see her to more advantage.

"At this time I proposed to him to allow me to address him in English, as I had heard he understood that language, and I had considerable difficulty in expressing myself in French. He replied in French, 'The thing is impossible; I hardly understand a word of your language:' and from the observations I had an opportunity of making afterwards, I am satisfied he made a correct statement, as, on looking into books or newspapers, he frequently asked the meaning of the most common word. He spoke his own language with a rapidity that at first made it difficult to follow him; and it was several days before I got so far accustomed to his manner of speaking, as to comprehend his meaning immediately. * * *

"We had breakfast about nine o'clock, in the English style, consisting of tea, coffee, cold meat, &c. He did not eat much, or seem to relish it; and when, on inquiry, I found he was accustomed to have a hot meal in the morning, I immediately ordered my steward to allow his maitre d'hotel to give directions, that he might invariably be served in the manner he had been used to do; and after that we always lived in the French fashion, as far I could effect that object.

"During breakfast he asked many questions about English customs, saying, 'I must now learn to conform myself to them, as I shall probably pass the remainder of my life in England.' * * * *

"When dinner was announced, Buonaparte, viewing himself as a royal personage, which he continued to do while on board the Bellerophon, and which, under the circumstances, I considered it would have been both ungracious and uncalled for in me to have disputed, led the way into the dining-room. He seated himself in the centre at one side of the table, requesting Sir Henry Hotham to sit at his right hand, and Madame Bertrand on his left. For that day I sat as usual at the head of the table; but on the following day, and every other, whilst Buonaparte remained on board, I sat by his request at his right hand, and General Bertrand took the top. Two of the ward-room officers dined daily at the table, by invitation from Buonaparte, conveyed through Count Bertrand.—He conversed a great deal, and shewed no depression of spirits: among other things, he asked me where I was born. I told him in Scotland. 'Have you any property there?' said he. 'No, I am a younger brother, and they do not bestow much on people of that description in Scotland.' 'Is your elder brother a lord?' 'No, Lord Lauderdale is the head of our family.' 'Ah! you are a relation of Lord Lauderdale's! he is an acquaintance of mine; he was sent ambassador from your King to me, when Mr. Fox was prime minister: had Mr. Fox lived, it never would have come to this, but his death put an end to all hopes of peace. Milord Lauderdale est un bon garçon,' adding, 'I think you resemble him a little, though he is dark, and you are fair.'"

[This is a starling political confession.]

When Buonaparte visited the Superb, "he expressed a wish to go through the ship; and did so, accompanied by several of his own suite, the admiral, Captain Senhouse, and myself. The men were drawn up at divisions, and every thing was in the nicest order. He appeared much pleased with all he saw, and drew many comparisons between French and English ships of war. On going through the wings and store-rooms, he said to General Savary, 'Our ships have nothing of this sort:' who answered, 'All the new ones, built at Antwerp, were constructed on this plan.' When he returned to the quarter-deck, he questioned the admiral and myself very minutely about the clothing and victualling of the seamen. It was then, on being told that all that department was under the charge of the purser, he said in a facetious way, 'Je crois que c'est quelquefois chez vous, comme chez nous, le commissaire est un peu coquin.' 'I believe it happens sometimes with you, as it does with us, that the purser is a little of a rogue.' This was addressed to the admiral and me, with whom he was conversing, and not to the people, as has been represented; nor was there a man that could have understood it, as it was spoken in French, and not within their hearing. He asked to see the chaplain, put a few questions to him as to the number of catholics and foreigners in the ship, and whether any of them spoke the French language. A Guernsey man was pointed out to him, but he had no conversation with him.—He was then shewn into the cabin, where breakfast was prepared; during which meal he talked a good deal, but are little, the breakfast being served in the English manner. I observed, during the whole time of breakfast, that Colonel Planat, who was much attached to him, and of whom Buonaparte always expressed himself in terms of affection, had tears running down his cheeks, and seemed greatly distressed at the situation of his master. And, from the opportunities I afterwards had of observing this young man's character, I feel convinced he had a strong personal attachment to Buonaparte; and this, indeed, as far as I could judge, was the case also with all his other attendants, without exception. * * *

"During the time—(adds the author, speaking of their sailing from off Rochefort)—we were heaving the anchor up, and setting the sails, Buonaparte remained on the break of the poop, and was very inquisitive about what was going on. He observed, 'Your method of performing this manœuvre is quite different

---

*"Among the rest, "it was the intention of Buonaparte to escape from Rochefort in a Danish sloop, concealed in a cask stowed in the ballast, with tubes so constructed as to convey air for his breathing. The plan had been thought of, and the vessel in some measure prepared; but it was considered too hazardous: for had we detained the vessel for a day or two, he would have been obliged to make his situation known, and thereby forfeited all claims to the good treatment he hoped to insure by a voluntary surrender." It is afterwards remarked that, "had he passed the squadron off Rochefort, there can be little doubt he would have made his voyage in safety to America."

*"I have been induced (adds the writer) to insert Buonaparte's observation on Mrs. M.'s portrait, as well as one he made on seeing her alongside of the Bellerophon in Plymouth Sound, as they shew, in a strong point of view, a peculiar trait in his character—that of making a favourable impression on those with whom he conversed, by seizing every opportunity of saying what he considered would be pleasing and flattering to their feelings." The other incident alluded to is thus described—when at Plymouth:—"In the afternoon Sir Richard and Lady Strachan, accompanied by Mrs. Maitland, came alongside the ship. Buonaparte was walking the deck, and, when I told him my wife was in the boat, he went to the gang-way, pulled off his hat, and asked her if she would not come up and visit him. She shook her head; and I informed him that my orders were so positive, I could not even allow her to come on board. He answered, 'C'est dur ça,' 'That is very hard.' And addressing himself to her, 'Milord Keith est un peu trop severe; n'est-ce pas, madame?' 'Lord Keith is a little too severe, is he not, Madam?' He then said to me, 'Ma foi, son portrait ne la flatte pas, elle est encore plus jolie que lui.' "I assure you her portrait is not flattering; she is handsomer than it is.'"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

from the French;' and added, 'what I admire most in your ship, is the extreme silence and orderly conduct of your men: on board a French ship, every one calls and gives orders, and they gabble like so many geese.' Previous to his quitting the Bellerophon he made the same remark, saying, 'There has been less noise in this ship, where there are six hundred men, during the whole of the time I have been in her, than there was on board the Epervier, with only one hundred, in the passage from Isle d'Aix to Basque Roads.' He remained upon deck all the time the ship was beating out of the Pertuis d'Antioche. Having cleared the Chasseron shoal about six P. M., dinner was served. He conversed a great deal at table, and seemed in very good spirits; told several anecdotes of himself; among others, one relating to Sir Sydney Smith. Knowing that I had served under that officer on the coast of Syria, he turned to me and said, 'Did Sir Sydney Smith ever tell you the cause of his quarrel with me?' I answered he had not. 'Then,' said he, 'I will. When the French army was before St. Jean d'Acre, he had a paper privately distributed among the officers and soldiers, tending to induce them to revolt and quit me; on which I issued a proclamation, denouncing the English commanding officer as a madman, and prohibiting all intercourse with him. This nettled Sir Sydney so much, that he sent me a challenge to meet him in single combat on the beach at Caiffa. My reply was, that when Marlborough appeared for that purpose, I should be at his service; but I had other duties to fulfil besides fighting a duel with an English commodore.' He pursued the subject of Syria, and said, patting me (who was sitting next him) on the head' 'If it had not been for you English, I should have been emperor of the East; but wherever there is water to float a ship, we are sure to find you in our way.'—[Another trap-compliment.] * * *

"On the 29th a conversation took place between Madame Bertrand and myself, about Buonaparte's voyage to Elba. She asked me if I was acquainted with Captain Usher. On my answering in the negative, she said, 'The emperor is very fond of him; he gave him his portrait set with diamonds, and has another which he intends for you.' I replied, 'I hope not, as I cannot accept of it. Captain Usher's situation and mine were very different, and what might be proper in him would not be so in me.' She rejoined, 'If you do not accept of it, you will offend him very much.' 'If that is the case,' I said, 'I shall be obliged to you to take steps to prevent its being offered, as I wish to save him the mortification, and myself the pain, of a refusal; and I feel it absolutely impossible, situated as I am, to take a present from him.' * * *

"Sunday, the 23d of July, we passed very near to Ushant: the day was fine, and Buonaparte remained upon deck great part of the morning. He cast many a melancholy look at the coast of France, but made few observations on it. He asked several questions about the coast of England; whether it was safe to approach, its distance, and the part we were likely to make. About eight in the evening the high land of Dartmoor was discovered, when I went into the cabin and told him of it. I found him in a flannel dressing-gown, nearly undressed, and preparing to go to bed. He put on his great-coat, came out upon deck, and remained some time looking at the land; asking its distance from Torbay, and the probable time of our arrival there.

"At day-break of the 24th of July, we were close off Dartmouth. Count Bertrand went into the cabin, and informed Buonaparte of it, who came upon deck about half-past four, and remained on the poop until the ship anchored in Torbay. He talked with admiration of the boldness of the coast, saying, 'You have in that respect a great advantage over France, which is surrounded by rocks and dangers.' On opening Torbay, he was much struck with the beauty of the scenery, and exclaimed, 'What a beautiful country! it very much resembles the bay of Porto Ferrajo, in Elba.' * * *

"At dinner he conversed as usual, was inquisitive about the kinds of fish produced on the coast of England, and ate part of a turbot that was at table with much relish. He then spoke of the character of the fishermen and boatmen on our coast, saying, 'They are generally smugglers as well as fishermen; at one time a great many of them were in my pay, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence, bringing money over to France, and assisting prisoners of war to escape. They even offered, for a large sum of money, to seize the person of Louis, and deliver him into my hands; but as they could not guarantee the preservation of his life, I would not give my consent to the measure.'"

We have extracted and put together these incidents, which, we think, cannot fail to possess a very strong degree of interest with the public generally; though some of them have been partially (others differently) stated before. But the most trifling actions and expressions of such a man as Buonaparte, who had filled so wonderfull a part, and who was placed under such circumstances of reverse, cannot cease to excite great attention, and must always be well worthy of the consideration of mankind. The skill with which Napoleon adapted himself to every diversity of situation, is finely illustrated by his conduct on board of the Bellerophon;—the judicious but hardly perceptible unction which he laid to the mind of every one who approached him, from the captain to the cabin-boy, winning them to his favour, is a remarkable proof of his talents and superiority of tact: for, after all, it is a superiority which enables great man to bend and subdue all inferior natures to their own ends. We talk of this or that person's power of fascination;—the power is that which strong minds always possess over weak ones; and we cannot help seeing this in a curious light, when we throw into one focus these various rays of Buonaparte's genius.—Of the remaining story, we must defer the conclusion till next week.

L'Art de Conserver les Substances Alimentaires, &c. The Art of Preserving Alimentary Substances, Solid and Liquid. By T. C. Leuchs. Translated from the German of A. Bulos. 1 vol. 12mo. Paris, 1826.

CRITICS are frequently accused of reviewing works they never read. It is all nonsense; you might as well accuse a man of digesting a dinner he had never eaten. Now, for instance, how could we quote "chapter and verse" from M. Leuchs, unless we had read him; and how could we explain what would "puzzle a conjuror," if we had not profoundly meditated on his wonderful work?

Next to the difficulty of procuring aliments, is that of preserving them; for though "a man may not marry his grandmother," he is, by the Code Napoleon, bound to provide her with *aliments*; hence the dire necessity of laying in a stock for a winter's day. And of what use will it be your laying in a stock of aliments, unless you can preserve them sweet? *ergo*, a work which teaches such saving knowledge must be invaluable. M. Leuchs has for this purpose read a multitude of books, and consulted a multitude of old women, and has condensed the whole stock of information thus obtained into a duodecimo. Condensation is, indeed, a natural faculty in M. Leuchs, for he has condensed the whole of Buffon into eight loosely-printed pages, which is a prodigious economy of time as well as of money. Science does not remain stationary with M. Leuchs; he has discovered that stones are *not* minerals (p. 1.); that man grows faster, and decays quicker, than a mountain of granite, which is a solid truth; that pride, or love, discovered the art of embalming, and necessity, that of preserving wood from putrefaction, ships from the voracity of insects, and our apparel from moths.

The work is divided into four books. In the first is taught a description of the operations the most proper for preserving *alimentary* substances, and prolonging their duration; in which is comprised the ancient and modern art of embalming!—Book 2d. Preservation of *alimentary* substances, of the first necessity. This, *of course*, includes wood, lobsters, dregs, grafts, and stocks, paper and brandy, bread and books, prints and potatoes, meat and manuscripts.—Book 3d. Places and utensils proper for preserving substances.—Book 4th. The theory of the whole.

Before we go any further, it is expedient that we should kill two birds with one stone—justify the author, and refute a vulgar error. "Theory and practice" roll as glibly off the tongue as bread and butter from a child, or cheese and ale from a Welchman. This is wrong; it ought to be in the order planned by M. Leuchs,—*practice and theory*. The law we maintain to be immutable, and we have for it the authority of Virgil: his *felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*, decides the question. He was not such a dolt as to say, happy is he who from causes can trace effects, but, who from effects can ascend to their causes, or the *theory*. Was it *theory* which discovered the polarisation of the magnetic needle? Would Newton have discovered the laws of gravitation, if the apple had not fallen on his nose; or would Watt have ruined himself and friends before he completed his steam-engine! If theory could be relied on, we should have no false speculations. It was *theory* which induced the old woman to boil her tea like a cabbage, and throw away the water. We laugh at the dreams of a *theorist*, but respect a practical man. We therefore maintain, against all comers, that our author is right in putting what the unthinking reader would term, the cart before the horse.

There is another preliminary objection to be got over; and here we shall shew, that what the million might consider as funny mistakes, are, on the contrary, striking proofs of the profound erudition of our author. For instance, some would contend that Egyptian mummies are not aliments. Have we not hundreds of examples of man becoming food for man, in some countries where it is regarded as a religious duty to eat a dead relation? We are persuaded we need say no more on this head, to prove the learning and correctness of our author. In like manner, it will not be difficult to prove that wood, grafts, stocks, paper, books, &c. are all *aliments*.

In the first place, aliment comes from *alimentum*, which comes from *alere*, to nourish: we will say nothing of Trajan's *alimentarii*. There are always two meanings to a word, the literal and the metaphorical; and unless an author expressly designates which he intends; he has a right to whichever suits him best. Now if the wood of a tree were not *preserved*, would it bear fruit? would a graft take if it were not preserved? This wood and this graft being preserved produce fruit, *alere*, to nourish. This is equally true of paper and books, which, it is well known, nourish the mind and body of thousands, ay, myriads. *Exgr.*:—the *Literary Gazette* is an aliment to all concerned in its publication; it then becomes aliment to its readers; and even this article will prove an aliment. Besides, the same Greek word signifies food for the body and the mind, τροφη:—and we may here remark the great superiority of M. Leuchs over all lexicographers. There is not one of them who ever surmised that *trophy* meant *aliment*; yet, what greater trophy can be shewn than *aliments*, as they make a complete triumph over the great enemy *want*. And what, then, can be more praiseworthy than to communicate the means of preserving such *trophies*?

Having now defended our author against the attacks of hypercriticism, proceed we to extracts from the work, as the best means of shewing its importance.

His nomenclature of substances, and the means of preserving them, is immense; we shall merely cite a few of the more curious.

"*To preserve Butter.*—Melt, skim, and pass it through linen; when cold, salt it, and it will taste like *hog's lard!* Or, mix 2 lb. of salt, 1 lb. of saltpetre, and 1 lb. of sugar, with 12 lb. of butter."

"*Beef.*—Wash it, and put it in strong vinegar, or cook it, and rub it with pulverised juniper-berries, rosemary, marjorum, laurel-leaves, and salt; then baste it with vinegar and wine." The taste of the beef is lost by this method; but if it loses one flavour, it gains a dozen others—and an exchange is no robbery.

"*Tea.*—Put an ounce of tea in a bottle of boiling water; let it boil six minutes, it will keep several months, and is very convenient for travellers:"—an ounce of tea taking up more room, of course, than a bottle of "tea-water.

"*Embalming.*—We only find in Greek and Roman cenotaphs dust and decomposed bones." Let it not be supposed that M. Leuchs does not know that cenotaph is derived from κενος, empty, and ταφος, a tomb; and that consequently, cenotaphs are monuments erected in one place, to the memory of a person whose remains lie in another, and that they were first erected in Greece to honour the memory of warriors who had fallen in a foreign land. If M. Leuchs had not known this, he would have told us so. His silence is, therefore, a convincing proof that when he speaks of cenotaphs containing dust and decomposed bones, he means to imprint the moral lesson, that all, even a cenotaph, is *emptiness* and vanity.

"*To fine and preserve Beer.*—Take an ounce of harishorn, isinglass, calve's-foot or bone jelly, white of egg, milk or blood; heat it with two quarts of beer, and pour all into the barrel. The beer becomes *less nourishing*, but keeps better."

We trust our readers have admired, without our pointing it out, the great variety of substances which answer the same end, and the profound discovery of the author, that an ounce of isinglass, milk, or blood, all possess equal quantities of gelatine. An Englishman would not have made such a discovery in a thousand years!

M. Leuchs proves he is a *cordon bleu* in cookery by the composition of his *soup*. "Six pounds of beef, four calves' feet, four pounds of mutton, sixty cockchafers, four pigeons, salt, juniper-berries, rosemary, and other aromatic herbs." He seasons another soup with pimento, cloves, ginger, and rosemary. Read these receipts, Dr. Kitchiner, and hide your diminished head!

M. Leuchs gives several receipts for preserving milk; take the best. "Put two spoonsful of distilled horseradish-water to a quart of milk; it will keep from turning sour six or seven days. Perfume the dairies once a week with *wormwood*." (p. 250.)

"*Eggs.*—To preserve an egg, give it a coat of varnish, (Penny's body varnish is best), or one coat of oil paint would, *perhaps*, be sufficient." (p. 267.)

"*Bread.*—Scald the flour, dry it, and add for each quartern loaf a bottle of lavender water, or pure brandy, and a small dose of magnesia."

Brandy.—Napoleon had reason to exclaim, "Ships, colonies, and commerce!" M. Leuchs tells us, "if brandy be kept carefully *twenty-five years* it will be as good as *rum*." (p. 275.) Long life, then to the colonies where we can get rum easier than brandy! M. L. also tells us, that good brandy will keep; but that brandy and water will not. It is on this account, no doubt, that it is always drank as soon as made.

Live Fish.—We have heard of *drinking like a fish*; but never heard of a fish being drunk. Thou wilt perhaps say, gentle reader, that it is an *odd fish*: listen, and, if thou lovest long life, take to dram-drinking. "If you would keep a fish out of water alive for twelve days, steep the crumb of bread in brandy, thrust it into the gullet of the fish; then pour a glass of brandy into its mouth, wrap it up carefully in straw, and it will lie *dead drunk* for a fort-night: when you wish to make it sober, put it into water, and in a few hours it will be itself again." (p. 281.) This receipt, excellent as it is, we apprehend not to be original, as it has long been well known, that dragging a man dead drunk through a fish-pond will bring him to his senses. M. Leuchs has, however, the merit of a new application of the principle—which we recommend to all sprat-catchers.

"*To preserve Seeds.*—Mix them with black currants; if the seeds be too dry, the currants will yield them moisture; if too moist, they will relieve them of it." What a good-natured fruit! and yet the English have no more heart than a stone, and boil them to death in a plum-pudding!

"*Veal.*—Iron filings, brimstone, and oil, will preserve it from putrefaction three weeks." (p. 308.)

"A pound of meat may be kept sweet a fortnight if immersed in a quart of cream, and changed every day." (p. 310.) Thus a pound of meat may be kept sweet at the small expense of fourteen quarts of cream!

How to preserve a Cherry.—Thanks to M. Leuchs, one may now make two bites of a cherry at six months' distance. "Take a cherry and plunge it over head and ears in melted bees'-wax, or give it a complete coating of melted wax with a brush; then wrap it in sawdust, and lay it in a cool place. (p. 227.) *Nota bene*—a gooseberry may be preserved by the same easy process."

These specimens of the art of preserving alimentary substances give us a high idea of the author's skill: some of his receipts will make a new era in cooking; and we shall, no doubt, see on the tables of our nobility, next winter, a loin of veal swimming in a rich sauce of iron filings, oil, and brimstone. What a dish for an epicure! and what a theme for the Committee of Taste! as it opens an entirely new field for the *science de la gueule*.

The author has only omitted, as far as we can recollect, one subject—the art of preserving his own work from oblivion. As this has doubtless arisen from modesty, we have felt it our duty, in gratitude for the pleasure and the information it has afforded us, to supply the desideratum, and confer on it a merited immortality, by this notice in the *Literary Gazette*.

PAPER CLOCKS.

Among the recent inventions which have sprung out of the ingenuity of our Parisian neighbours, is a curious one of making clocks of paper. These *cartologes, ou pendules en carton*, are asserted to be an improvement on metallic machinery. They never require oil, are wonderfully light, very simple in their movements, and possess (the maker says) many other Advantages. A friend of ours, who has seen them, informs us that they are really capital things, go well for thirty hours without winding up, and cost only fifty francs.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

PAUL PRY ON HIS TRAVELS. *Letter IX.*

I was the other day asked by a French *savant*, "Pray do your men of learning never travel?—we scarcely ever see any of them. We have a bundance of English travellers, but few of them appear to have received a liberal education. I would hold a wager that there is not one in ten of them could say the Lord's Prayer in Latin. Pray, sir," continued my scrutinising friend, "to what class of English society do the travellers belong? You see them promenading through our museums, our libraries, and our gardens, with Galignani's Guide in their hand, give a superficial glance at a master-piece, and pass on, grave as monkeys, to the next object in the order of arrangement, honour it with a look for the same number of seconds, and, when they get home to their hotel, boast they have seen all the pictures and the statues in the Louvre; when the only object they recollect in the former, is Drolling's Kitchen; and in the latter, the Boar, of granite—so natural that the dogs used to bark at it." "You are too severe, sir: have you not seen many of my countrymen at the Institute on a Monday, attending the sittings of the Academy of Sciences?" "True, I have; but seldom the same faces twice: they go in at three o'clock, hear Baron Cuvier or Baron Fournier read the *procès verbal* and the correspondence, ask their neighbours which is Laplace or Lacepede, which Portal or Humboldt, nod thanks for the information, walk round the room, and take their departure, to be no more seen." "I beg pardon, sir, for interrupting you; but will you tell me why the French Academy, the Academy of Inscriptions & Belles Letters, & the Academy of the Fine Arts, close their doors against all strangers? I understand it was not always so." "Mr. Pry, you have put a puzzling question; yet I will strive to answer you. The Academy of Sciences admits strangers, because the objects under discussion generally admit of demonstrative proof, whereas, in the other Academies, the imagination holds an equal empire with reason and common sense, and sometimes even triumphs over them; hence it frequently happens that the old proverb is realised of, many men, many minds; the discussion waxes warm, and they recollect the expression of Buonaparte, that none ought to wash their dirty linen in public." "I don't understand you, for I see the women wash linen in public daily in the Seine!" "My dear Mr. Pry, that is not what the Emperor meant; he wished to impress on the parties, that family quarrels ought never to be heard but by the members of the family, in order to avoid scandal: now, to apply the observation to the point, it frequently happens that there are men of more learning amongst the auditors than amongst the members. If, therefore, a member should happen, as it does sometimes happen, to display a profound ignorance of the subject under discussion, it would go beyond the walls of the Academy, & the whole body would share in the ridicule. It is on this account, that the three Academies are willing to laugh at each other, but very unwilling that strangers should laugh at them; and so they close their doors against the profane." "Well, sir, pray tell me the reason why the Academy of Inscriptions closes its doors; we have a droll story about it in England." "I should like to hear it." "M. Quatremere de Quincy pretended, in his *Jupiter Olympien*, that he had discovered the mode employed by the ancient sculptors to soften ivory for working and this was by steeping it in ζυθος, or, in plain English, beer. One day he presented at the Institute a piece of ivory he had softened by sopping it in beer; it was yellow as a guinea, and was passed from hand to hand by the members; on which the perpetual secretary, M. Dacier, turned poet, and observed.

'Il faut le passer,
Mais pas le casser.'

This produced an effect on the risible muscles of many of the members, which was communicated to the auditory,—and so vexed M. Q. Q, that he was most strenuous for the exclusion of strangers: mind, I do not pledge myself for the accuracy of the conclusions drawn from Dacier's unfortunate distich. It was ridiculous enough; and the learned are by no means disposed to admit a process which would infallibly destroy the beauty of the material; but M. Quatremere is a man of learning, and his *Olympian Jove* a work of profound research.

"You asked me," said I, (coming back to the subject of emigration) "what class of the nation it was who chose to live abroad? In the first place, it is no particular class, nor, indeed, the best of any one class. Many *promenent leur inutilité* abroad, because they have nothing to do at home; a few travel for instruction, and a few for health; some from motives of economy; and many more because they prefer the air of the Thuilleries to that of St. George's Fields. As to economy, indeed, it is all a farce; all the necessaries of life, with the exception of fruit and vegetables, are as dear, or dearer, at Paris, than in London. House rent is higher; the table is more expensive, because it is more copious; forage is always dear; good horses scarcely possible to be obtained; and every servant is a rogue, with whom the tradesmen are always in league to plunder you. The late Duke de Feltre, I am told, finding his household expenses to be enormous, ordered every thing to be weighed, but it was then discovered that the cook and butcher conspired to cheat the minister. Scales and weights obliged the cook to have recourse to other stratagems, which succeeded for some time: one was, taking out the lead from the bottom of the weights. By this means, every thing that came in was sure to be full weight; unfortunately, sometimes they were over weight. This led to the discovery, and the cook was turned away.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for the* PROPRIETORS *by* J. F. DE JESUS, *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.